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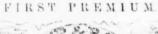
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A. L. ROBINSON. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR

Evansville, Indian

The Drincipia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. IV.--NO. 39.

VICTOR HUGO ON JOHN BROWN.

A Prophecy fulfilled.

"When we think of the United States of

America, a majestic form arises before the imagi-

" Now, in that country of Washington behold

what is taking place at this moment.
"There are slaves in the States of the South

North. These slaves, these negroes, a white man, a free man, John Brown, desired to free. Cer-

tainly if insurrection is a sacred duty, it is against

iberty. The slaves, energated by servitude, ans

fought alone; with a handful of heroic men he

he was taken. This is what is called the affair

of Harper's Ferry.
"John Brown taken was tried with four of his

"What was this trial? Let us tell it in two

"John Brown, on a stretcher, with six wounds

carcely closed, one shot in his arm, one in his

back, two in his chest, two in his head; hearing

sabre cuts; 'justice' eager and hurrying on; an

er driven away; the defence trammelled; two

The executioner of Brown, we declare it

evident right. Otherwise, when a crime is being

committed which may be prevented, the Union becomes complicity. Whatever may be the in

the opprobrium of such a murder; we all, whose

mits it; and when we reflect that this nation is:

and the fame when we reflect that this mitted is a glory of the human race, that like France, like England, like Germany, it is one of the organs of civilization; that often she even surpasses

that she is the apex of a world; that she bear

upon her brow the vast light of liberty, we affirm that John Brown will not die, for we recoil terri-

fied before the idea of so great a crime commit-ted by so great a people!

"From the political point of view the murder of John Brown would be an irreparable blunder.

It would be a latent fissure in the Union which

would end in severing it. It is possible that the

execution of Brown might consolidate slavery in

Virginia, but it is certain that it would shatter

the whole American demogracy. You save your shame, but you destroy your glory.

"From the moral point of view, it seems as though a portion of the light of man would be

eclipsed, that the notion even of justice and injus-

tice would be obscured upon the day when men

should see the consumation of the assassination of

deliverence through liberty.

As for me, who am but an atom, but who like

all men, have in me all the human conscience.

kneel with tears before the great starry flag o

the new world, and I supplicate with clasped

hands, and with profound and filial respect, that illustrious American Bepublic, sister, of the French Republic, to think of the safety of the un-

iversal moral law, to save John Brown, to east

lown the threatening scaffold of the 16th Decem

ber, and not to permit that under its eyes and ladd with a shudder, almost by its fault, the firs

"Yes, let America know it and look to it, there

IS AMERICA A NATION?

he subject of the United States Government.

They are evidently not common to Americans in

general; which is the reason the theories of the

He evidently believes the United States were a

nation,-or were meant to be a nation,-and

were even taken to be a nation, for a considera-

ble and important period of modern history. He

quotes Washington voluminously, in proof that

Washington thought the same ; but of what con-

sequence is it what Washington thought, if peo-

ple think differently now?

fratricide should be surpassed.

pass in Turkey, but in America.

a terrible thing!

men, Stephens, Copp. Green, and Copland.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 195.

face of the earth have always done against overt enemies. A few hundred thousand breeders of slaves for exportation, attack the forts of the general government because they foresee that the general government, not has done anything, but is likely enough to take courses tending to restrain that breach of traffic in which they per-In 1835 there had been sent to the Editor o

which, as the most monstrous of contradictions, suade themselves they are God's instruments,outrages the pure and logical conscience of the they foresee a probability of this, and therefore they turn out in time. They do what the landed interest would have done in England, if on dis-John Brown desired to commence the covering that a minister had velleites which work of salvation by the deliverance of the slaves of Virginia. A Puritan, religious, austere, full night lead to the freedom of foreign corn, they had taken to horse and made a "swarm attack" Gospel, Christus nos liberavit, he threw on the barracks at Weedon, and set up their King out to these men, to these brothers, the cry of of Hanover, as once in fact was in the wind. wered not to the appeal. Slavery produces the The landowners would, to a certainty, have deafness of the soul. John Brown abandoned, ade a gallant stand for their "freedom," and vastruggled; he was riddled with balls, his two young sons, holy martyrs, fell dead by his side;

oured loudly about dying for their independence. Whether their women would have spit in the aces of the defenders of the League, may be greatly doubted; for it is only in the stew-pan of slavery that such baseness can be generated. One thing is certain, that the government and people of England would never have stood with lack-lustre eyes, gaping on such a rebellion, and throwing away their blood and treasure where with difficulty; the blood dripping through his the rebels liked to point out. It was for Amerimattress; the shades of his two dead sons near him; cans to show, how little fire may be under much his four fellow prisoners, wounded, dragging themselves along by his side, Stephens with four smoke, and how signally disappointing may be the results on trial, from any quantity of unsound ttorney Hunter who wishes to be quick; a Judge words, and any amount of paragraphs on perisha-

Parker who consents to this; the pleadings cut short, almost all delay refused; forced or mutila-America has seen, without effective resistance ted documents produced; witnesses for the prisonall this done in her own case, and a European guns loaded with canister in the yard of the triforce established in the rear of American indeunal: orders to the jailors to shoot the accused if there is an attempt to rescue them; forty min-utes for deliberation; three men sentenced to death. this was at issue, when the feeblest of counsels were tolerated, and the most tortuous of courses affirm upon my honor that that did not come to pursued. A people which allows its governors "These things are not done with impunity in such luxuries, must accept the consequences in any quantity of soffering to itself.

the face of the civilized world. The Universal conscience is an open eye. Let the judges of Charlestown, let Hunter and Parker, let the slave-T. PERRONET THOMPSON. holding jury, let the whole people of Virginia remember it; they are seen. There is Some One. Nove.-Gen. Thompson is very correct in remarking that Americans in general, have not yet "The gaze of Europe is fastened at this moment ompassed the idea that the United States is a ipon America.

"John Brown, condemned, was to be hung on nation. This is evident from the fact that they admit the "State Rights" of enslaving American citizens, or hesitate to affirm the national right of

the 2d of December (this very day).

"The news comes on the instant. A reprieval has been granted him. He dies on the 16th. "The interval is short. Has a cry of pity nence time to make itself heard there? have not yet learned that even Mr. Sumner him-It matters not, our duty is to raise our voice. self has yet risen to the conception of such an "A second reprieve will perhaps follow the first. America is a noble land. The sentiment American nationality. If he had, would be feel it necessary for the nation to reduce the rebel of humanity is easily awakened in a free country. Let us hope that John Brown will be saved. "Should it be otherwise, should John Brown die the 16th of December, upon the scaffold, what

aloud (for kings are passing away, and the peonor Wise, nor the little State of Virginia; it will

If Thuggery, and infanticide, and the burning litical education for the people. American Republic entire.

"Before such a catastrophe, the more we love that Republic, the more we venerate it, the more of widows, had been among the acknowledged rights and privile es of some parts of the Indian population, which they were any day ready to Cobden urged them to action in a speech aboundwe admire it, the more we feel oppressed at heart. A single State cannot have the power to dishonor defend with life and limb, under the spirit-stirring ing in familiar and foreible illustration. Why, enithet of "our institutions,"-and if portions of the Indian people further advanced in civilisation had been obliged to consent to the sufferance of dignation of the generous States of the North, the States of the South force them to participation in the opprobrium of such a murder; we all, whoseof government,-would the devout and moral English people 1 we been furiously energetic, if and to some extent compromised. Should the scaffold be creeted on the 16th of December, henceforth, before incorruptible history, the au-gust Federation of the New World would add to ies and a putrid carcase? Certainly not unless England in some way or other had a per-centage ill its holy solidarities a bloody solidarity; and the radiant fasces of that splendid Republic would question, it is difficult to know. No doubt it laws. The Chamber, thus urged, were induced would be possible to make steam-machines for the prosecution of thuggery; and that an indus-ting drawn up by Mr. Cobden, which they did-almost unanimously. "When we reflect upon what Brown, this libetrious nation should be prevented from turning a we think that he is about to die and that he dies penny by these, would be hard indeed.

But the case might be still less favorable for the friends of constitutional rights. Their nurselings might have damaged the common cause, by what they certainly would not have been advised to, by their European counsellers. The last thing the capitalists into whose hands the percentage on thuggery was to come would have thought of recommending, would have been to break out into active rebellion, and thereby cut away the only anchor by which they held on to the chance of a feasible defence being set up for them by their friends and Confederates in Europe. "If only you had not rebelled," they would have been told, "there might have something been done for you." But when you chose to rise in arms against the Grand Regulator, not for anything he had done, but for what he might do, by-andby :- when you chose to say "We being Thugs, cannot submit to be governed by a man who is not a Thug; we know that he will be playing some foul trick to Thugs and Thuggery, some day, as we may as well begin first as last. He never killed a child, though he might have any quantity; nor has the smallest visible intent of leaving his widow to be burnt when he puts off this mortal coil. There is no tolerating such men, and therefore we must rebel." When you announced this resolution and carried it into act by putting match to gunpowder and capturing the fortress of the general government, you cut off your faithful friends and associates in Engis something more frightful than Cain killing land from the best ground they had for support-Abel; it is Washington killing Spartacus. ing the common objects, and they are obliged to see their rich per-centage slipping away through their fingers, as your more direct gains must do through yours. You should never have rebelled: The Hon. Charles Summer has peculiar ideas on it is what has cut our sinews, and your own.

This most reasonable complaint might be made against such hot-headed Thuggery, by the disposers of their goods in England. There must be still Hon. Senator and his friends have made such less doubt about their enemies in their own land, seeing distinctly into the weak point of their po-T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

Foreigners also gave into a good deal of the same mistake. They treated with the United States as a nation, when it was altogether a mistake that it was a nation. In which they were at least excusable as anybody else. If pamphlets must now be written to prove they were a nation,

dence, as all other people and languages on the face of the earth have always done against overt streets, and Salford of three; and Mr. Cobden was one of those who were chiefly instrumental in overturning this absurd system, and obtaining the municipal charter which was at last conceded after much opposition. He had already become known as a political writer, professing generally the views on trade, commerce, and internationa relations of the liberal school of political econo

the Manchester Times, for publication in that pa-

per, some admirably written letters. They contained no internal evidence to guide in guessing as to who might be the writer; and the editor concluded that there was some one man among them who, if he held a station that would enable him to take a part in public affairs, would exert a highly beneficial influence. "He might," says Mr. Prentice, in his interesting narrative of this incident, "be some young man in a warehouse who had thought deeply on political economy, and its practical application in our commercial policy, who might not be soon in a position to come before the public as an influential teacher; out we had, I had no doubt, somewhere among us, perhaps sitting solitary after his day's work in some obscure apartment, like Adam Smith in his quiet closet at Kirkaldy, one inwardly and quietly conscious of his power, but patiently bidng his time, to popularise the doctrines set forth in the 'Wealth of Nations,' and to make the multitude think as the philosopher had thought, and to act upon their convictions. I told many that a new man had come, and the question was put among my friends—'Who is he?" In the course of that year, a pamphlet, published by Ridgway under the title of England, Ireland, and America, was put into my hand by a friend, inscribed From the author,' and I instantly recognised the handwriting of my unknown-much desired by me to be known—correspondent; and I was greatly gratified when I learned that Mr. Cobden, the author of the pamphlet, desired to meet me at a friend's house. I went with something of the same kind of feelings which I had experien pendence, to the annihilation of its reality. All | when I first, four years before, went to visit Jeremy Bentham, the father of the practical free-traders; nor was I disappointed, except in one respect. I found a man who could enlighten by his knowledge; counsel by his prudence, and conciliate by his temper and manners; and who, if he found his way into the House of Commons. would secure its respectful attention; but I had been an actor amongst men who, from 1812 to 1822, had fought in the rough battle for parliamentary reform, and I missed in the unassuming gentleman before me, not the energy, but the ap-parent hardihood and dash which I had, forget-

ting the change of times, believed to be requisites to the success of a popular leader." Mr. Cobden also published a pamphlet entitled citizens, or hesitate to affirm the national right of "Russia, by a Manchester Manufacturer." In the United States to interfere against it. We 1827 he made a journey through France, Belgium, and Switzerland; and in through Germany. It was on his return from the latter tour that he joined the movement which he found preparing against the system which the "Manchester manufacturer" had like tates to Territories, and deny their status as Dr. Bowring, been observing the officers in limit-States, before proceeding to protect their loyal ing our foreign trade. But the association was citizens as owing allegiance to the United States not long in finding in the energy and resources of this remarkable man their best support. The committee saw clearly that there could be no hope for the success of their movement if they cople on the nature and effects of the laws which hey were seeking to overturn. One of their first

acts, therefore, was to commence a system of po-The sluggish Chamber of Commerce, at length gan to feel the pressure of the movement. ik of the members were still timid, but Mr. he, asked, were the incendiaries, of which the warn the legislature of the dangers which were symptoms had appeared of the non-tolerance of the dangers which were hanging over them. Surely it behoved them to read the signs of the times. If their trade should be rained the neighborhood of Manchester must be enacted, which it became their duty and their on the thuggery; and how that might alter the interest to avert by a timely repeal of the cern

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Society of the Rosicrucians elling you," continued the stranger, "received rail, but now, most of the way, by a poorly piked its name from Christian Rosencrux, who was road and teams. The bridge across Duck river born in Germany, in the year 1359. He was at Columbia, 35 miles from Nashville, has been educated in a monastery, and excelled in most destroyed, and similar obstructions made upon ancient and modern languages. A powerful de- the road further south. Nevertheless, Gen. ire urged him to seek a more extensive range Dodge, -- a distinguished civil, as well as miliof information than could be obtained within the tary engineer-with great energy, will, if not precinets of a cloister, and he determined to prevented by higher orders, soon have the cars ravel. The religious feeling about the close of moving from this, his post, to Nashville. the fourteenth century, led him to visit the Holy . The scenery, the residences, and the citizens anger of losing his life. This circumstance, owever, was the cause of all his fame and greatwho undertook and completed his cure, the existence of many extraordinary secrets, by which his curiosity was so highly excited, that he spent tradition from the ancient Egyptians, Chaldecommunicated those secrets, the fruits of his labors and discoveries. This was the origin of the Rosicrucians, or Brothers of the Rosy Cross; knowledge of all things; Invisible Brothers, besome unaccountable means, it became known. Some time after, two books were published which, it was pretended, were productions of members of this society; the one was entitled Fama fraternitalis laudabilis ordinis Rosacru-cis—the Report of the laudable order of the Fraernity of the Rosy Cross; the other Confessio Fraternitatis-the Confession of the Fraternity. These books gave a pretended account of th society and its views. That these books were the productions of those they pretended to be, was openly denied in 1620, by Michael Bede who publicly declared that he knew the whole to have been fabricated by some ingenious person. A great number of persons falsely pretended to belong to this society, especially Rob-ert Hood, an English physician; Michael Mayer, and above all, in the year 1600, Jacob Behmen (often called the Teutonic philosopher); but he was a mere enthusiast. It is believed that Ro-

MR. COBDEN'S ADVENT AS A FREE

Mr. Cobden was the son of a yeoman of Midhurst, in Sussex, who possessed a small property in that neighborhood, which he cultivated till his death. The father was, however, not prosper-ous, and the son, we believe, owed his education to the kindness of a Chichester gentleman, a friend of his family. At an early age he was sent to London, and is said to have been employed in a warehouse in the city. From this position he was promoted to travel for the firm must now be written to prove they were a nation, the best thing foreigners can do, is to make their bow and apologise for the unintentional mistake. It is quite clear that Americans at large do not think they ever were a nation. If they did, they would not quietly see men doing everything to put any ghost of nationality they might have, into the nower of their enemies. America will

The appointment of Dr. Trench, Dean of West. minster, to the Archiepiscopal See of Dublin, is one that will give very general satisfaction. Hitherto this high office in the Irish branch of the Established Church, has been confined almost exclusively to English divines, a custom which caused a good deal of not unreasonable discontent in the sister island. The Archbishop elect is an exception to this traditional rule. The nephew of Lord Ashtown, and the great grandon of Richard Chenevix, Bishop of Waterford. he may fairly be claimed as a representative of Ireland. At the same time, his education ha been English; and the whole of his life as a working elergyman, has been passed in this country. As a writer on literary and theologi- of war have almost put the institution to death. cal subjects, and as a graceful poet, the author of "The Study of Words," is well known on both ides of St. George's Channel. In theological matters he is generally regarded as belonging to what has been called the Broad Churc's party. With sound learning, he couples a power a once of understanding the popular mind, and o making it understand him; he is of a conciliato y disposition, and his freedom from extreme riews on Church questions renders him peculiar fitted for Ireland, where, above all places, we want, not controversy, but approximation. Whave reason to expect that Dr. Trench will be acceeded in the deanery of Westminster, by the Rev. Canon Stanley, well known, at once for the esteem in which he was held by the Prince Consort, and for his thoroughly liberal sentiments.

SKETCHES OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

(The following, from a Chaplain in the army, has been necessarily deferred, but will lose none of its interest by the delay.]

Louisville,

As day dawned, our Indiana train landed us New Albany. Here were a number of omniousses, from Louisville, to convey passengers four miles, up to that city. The slow move clingng to all slave States, delayed us, until the ferrywe had to stand shivering, nearly thirty minutes, this city, it need not be said that its location, climate, and commercial advantages are superior. Broadway is indeed a lovely street, ornamented by at least one palace, in fine taste, and con tructed upon a magnificent scale. But, alas its owner, being wedded to the foul cause of se cession, has fled, for refuge, to its poor and wan- Its relation to the freedom of the

Nashville.

The road connecting these two cities is 185 niles in length, over which the train passes from A. M. to 5 P. M., in just ten hours. This, where railreading has grown to perfection, would be considered slow time, but, in the South, it is considered ahead of the average speed. Nashville is built on uneven if not hilly ground, with are mostly old, dilapidated, and the latter dan gerous, in two senses, to traverse by night. Th rregularities, and, in some instances, pitfalls the passenger with violence and robbery. Gas homes, containing good beds, and furniture, and full of citizens, prisoners, soldiers, officers, and

> The emergency to get supplies to Grant's con quering army, excludes almost every other con modity from transportation. Not having been low the running point. But corps of our mechanics are plying their skill and energy in repairs, and should the weather prove favorable the quantity of goods, groceries, sutlers, etc, at Nashville, will soon find vent.

This town, garrisoned, for three weeks past by Gen. Dodge's command, is 75 miles south of Nashville, with which it has been connected by

Land. Having seen the Holy Sepulchre, he proceeded to Damascus, where he was in great

State. Columbia had two or three of the first female seminaries in the South, and yet the ess; for he learned from the eastern physicians, fruits thereof entitle the place, as far as we can or (as they are sometimes called,) philosophers, now judge, to no higher position than this and other surrounding towns. In courtesy and female refinement, Pulaski is certainly not inferior much time traveling over most of the eastern to Columbia. In loyalty, there is little if any difference-each and almost every well-to-do derful secrets, which had been preserved by community, in Kentucky and Tennessee, being for slavery first, and the Union next. As Gov. ans, Brahmins, Gymnosophists, and the Magi.
Upon the return of Rosencrux into his own country, he collected together several men of similar pursuits with himself, and to them he their talk about Union. The town has two Presbyterian (Old School and Cumberland) churches one Methodist, and one Baptist. The Methodist they were likewise called Immortales, because has invited one or two of our chaplains to of their long life; Illuminati on account of their preach, while the others seem to hold off. Should they not, ere long, manifest their loyalty Should they not, ere long, manifest their loyalty concealed till about the year 1600, when, by at the cheap rate of this usual courtesy, they may find their houses transformed into arsenals the following wicked, malicious false, inflamator,

The Country,

From Nashville to Pulaski, is, on the whole the best and wealthiest part of Tennessee. The soil good, gently rolling, sometimes hilly, timber superior, water clear and abundant. The growth is maple, poplar, ash, walnut, beech, and the best of oak, interspersed with pine and cedar. Limestone and springs abound. The products are more numerous than either further North or South, those belonging to each interloping upon this intermediate soil and climate. The Irish potato and wheat of the North, and the cotton and sweet potato of the South grow well here. Fruits of all kinds would certainly do equally well sencrux died in the year 1448. But, in truth, so faif carefully cultivated. But care, and science esmous a man could not disappear from the world (as he was bound to do by the rules of the society.) without the greatest curiosity existing to where slavery prevails. And this brings us to the ascertain the particulars. It was therefore pre-tended that he died, although he lived in the society for about two hundred years after that Sentiment and conduct of the

At first, a majority of even Slaveholders, thought it bad policy to break from the Union Finally obliged to take sides in the conflict, this class and their poor dupes went with the Confederacy. Now, many of them have by desertion and otherwise returned from the war, and the into the power of their enemies. America will not, dares not, does not, act against the armed assailants of her government and national indepenment. America will manor, being governed by a borough reeve, constables, and others, elected at the lord of the wonder not at your question; but I may tell no more."

which to me seemed strange: but how can they, affect the existence of you, and you only? I wonder not at your question; but I may tell no peace and return to the Union are everywhere peace and return to the Union are everywhere than the other law-breakers, in fact he is a great

heard. The poor have always desired, under their more honest and impartial convictions of duty, to remain with the old flag. They now love more and hate the Confederate banner worse than ever. The sentiments recently so eloquently uttered by Gen. Gantt of Arkansas, will meet with a hearty response by a large majority in this State. Some may insist that Slavery is not dead and a few others may hope to restore it, but the general remark is-that it has gone beyond re covery. Of course, it dies hard, and yet as certainly as if easier. As we have said, the slaveholding sentiment is for Slavery first and Union next, but still they admit that the stern mandates

The late defeat and flight of Bragg is an argument which seems to tell mightily upon many. Refugees in Nashville from East Tennessee are rejoicing, ready to once more greet their homes and families, as Longstreet retreats before the Union arms. Having conversed frankly with many of these exiled men-I know they are converted on all the anti-slavery points, save one-What' say they "shall we do with them when free?" When told "nothing, but simply cease robbing them, and do, not with them but to them as we would they should to us" they are puzzled. But as so many of the other points have been carried, it is reasonable to expect them soon to

No work of my life has been of more interest than to argue truth into the minds of these befogged people. Truly, they begin to see even colored "men dimly, as trees walking." As the Lord enjoined his chosen people to teach his law to their children, at home and abroad; when they came in and went out, sat down and rose up ; so I keep it as far as possible, before the minds of all I meet, that we must repent, or perish in Slavery. To the wicked there is no peace; while if our ways please the Lord He maketh even his enemies boat had started on her first morning trip, and to be at peace with him. As to the final position and destiny of Tennessee, there hangs a serious waiting for the second. To all who have visited | problem, which we may be better prepared to solve in our next.

W. P., CHAP., 7th. ILLS. INF'TY. PULASEI, TENN. Dec. 5th. 1863.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

whites. The world has so often been assured that the

slavery existing in Kentucky is of the mildest type, that we think it well to show, by a recent specimen, how very mild it is; especially as the question is now pending in the Cabinet, in the Executive Mansion and in Congress, whether Kentucky and other border States shall be re ceived back into the Union with slavery. Our readers will remember our recent notice

of the persecution of Wm. S. Bailey, of Newport Kentucky, for publishing his paper, "The Free South." We now copy from an extra of that pa per, some of the documents relative to that case

Warrant for my Arrest

The Commonwealth of Kentucky to any heriff, Constable, Coroner, Jailor, Marshall or Policemen of the State of Kentucky .-- Wherea there are good grounds to believe that William S. Bailey has committed the offence of writing, and printing and circulating a newspaper with intent to advise the negroes of the State to rebel and inculcating resistance to the rights of property of masters in their slaves, in the County of Campbell; you are, therefore, commanded in the name of the Commonwealth to apprehend the said William S. Bailey, and bring him before some Magistrate of said County to be dealt with according to law. Given under my hand this 20th day of August,

Executed by bringing the within Wm. S. Bai y, in the Court House before Payne & Hallam

August 21, 1850. GEO. SUMMERS, D. S.C.C. for H. D. HELM, S. C. C. A Copy Attest.

The Indictment.

mmonwealth of Kentucky, Campbell Circuit Commonwealth of Kentucky) against William S. Bailey.

Charged with inciting slaves to insurrection, &c The Grand Jury of Campbell County in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, accused William S. Bailey, of the crime of wickedly, maliciously and feloniously writing, printing and circulating a certain wicked malicious and incendary paper, entitled the "Free South," committed as follows, to wit.

the —day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in that time, and before the finding of this indict ment in the County aforesaid, with the wicked malicious and felonious intention, then and there to advise and incite negroes, African Slaves, in this Commonwealth to rebel and make insurrection against their owners and masters, and fo pose and intention of inculcating resistance to the rights of property of owners and masters in their said slaves, a certain wicked malicious, in flammatory and incendiary paper, commonly called newspaper, entitled the "Free South," unlaw fully, wickedly, maliciously and feloniously did then and there at the time and times aforesaid, and with the intention and for the purpose afore said, unlawfully, wickedly, maliciously and feloni ously write, print and publish, and cause and procure to be written, printed and published containing among other things, views, sentiment and exhortations of a like significance and import and incendiary matter, to wit:

"Through the system of black slavery, white working men are made slaves, they work hard but never enjoy the full share of their labor and like the slave, at each year's end, are no better off," (meaning to inculcate resistance to the right of property in slaves.)
"Such is the insolent domineering spirit of pro-

slavery tyrants, where any State suffers Slavery to exist, the people thereof must suffer the usur-pations that accompany it. It embodies the most unreasonable law defying tyranny the world ever knew." [meaning to inculcate resistance to the

"Brown," (meaning the notorious John Brown, the instigator and leader of the bloody invasion and servile insurrection at Harper's Ferry, in the State of Virginia, who incited the slaves of that ceeded to murder and pillage, and who was sub-sequently captured, tried, convicted and hung for sequently captured, tried, convicted and hung for his crimes) 'seems to have acted from an internal States, which entitles them to freedom; and sense of justice and duty, in obedience to Christian principles in behalf of slaves and freedom of Virginia," [meaning thereby to commend the Virginia," [meaning thereby to commend the course of John Brown, exhorting others to imitate course of John Brown, exhorting others to imitate has come to my knowledge, with a single exception, who has not been directly or indirectly imincite the slaves of Kentucky to insurrection.]

"Of all that is cruel, arbitrary, unreasonable and mean, nothing can equal the effects of slavery upon men," [meaning thereby to inculcate resistance to the right of property in slaves.]

"The more we see and read of this matter, the more we sympathize with Ossawatomie Brown," [meaning John Brown, the abolitionist and murderer who was hung in Virginia for inciting

terer, who was hung in Virginia for inciting slaves to insurrection.] "He is not a whit worse

CONTINGENT FUND---\$10,000.

The pressing calls for the PRINCIPIA from the army cannot be met, without large additions to the Contingent Fund. If we had ten thousand dollars at our command, we could use every cent of it to the perfect satisfaction of the donors. Our brave boys who are in a death-grapple with the enemy, have had enough of the miserable trash sent to them by the cartload, from the copperhead presses, and when their orders lay, week after week, unfilled, for want of means, we fee that there are thousands, who, if they knew it would cheerfully give the money to furnish them with the PRINCIPIA. Send in your orders to the

J. W. Alden, Box 4,381, New York.

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deal better," [meaning better than masters and owners of slaves.] "He breaks the law for liber-ty," [meaning he did right in arming and incit-ing slaves to murder their masters,] "they break ng slaves to murder their masters,] "they break the law, for slavery," (meaning the higher law.) "As for the South it cares for no law, unless it

some law to protect slavery, they trample all others under foot, every time they get a chance and that is every time they dare do it with impu-nity. They uphold the law so long as it is on the side of slavery, but the moment it is against the only institution they care anything about, they set it at defiance, [meaning thereby to in-culcate the expediency, justice and right of white laborers and slaves, by force and insolence to subvert the laws of this Commonwealth, recogizing and protecting property in slaves.]

"The slaveholding interests are alone repre sented by the Democratic and opposition parties in Kentneky. The white workingmen have no representative. Their long submission to the ag-gressions of slavery and the slave power, has rought disrespect upon them, and that disrespec t or stain of character cannot be wiped out, unless they rise and form a party that respects the laeducate and elevate each other," (meaning there-by to inculcate and advise the white laborers and ie slaves to conspire together against the owners and masters of slaves, and combine, and by force and violence to educate and elevate each other by freeing the slave and striking down the masters and owners.) "They must not be discouraged by mob-violence, the power is in them, and to maintain the dignity of labor they should" (meaning the white laborer and the slave) "unite and increase the Free State party in Kentucky, in which the liberty of speech and of the Press, would be protected, and tyrants cease to mob the true friends of man."

"Slavery can only exist by force, by tarring and feathering good men, (thereby inculcating that African slavery is a crime against law, and inciting resistance to it), by ducking them in onds of dirty water, shaving their heads, ynching them, and destroying printing presses, that dare to expose the acts of its propagators. No redress can be obtained for any of these wrongs committed upon slave soil. Who, then, will say the institution should be perpetuated where it now exists, much less extended into territory now free. To extend slavery is to extend mob violence, destroy individual property and crush the Liberty of the Press.

"There is a spirit of freedom now abroad in

he South, (meaning the forcible abolition of the right of property in African slaves, and the irre-pressible conflict between opposing and endur-ing forces, by which slavery is to be crushed ut by the strong arm,) and that spirit should be encouraged by both man and woman, (meanng by both, slave and freeman). The cringing oward (meaning to address the slave.) all over the world, is despised by the tyrant (meaning he owner of slaves) he stoops to serve; but he neaning the rebellious slave) that smites his ppressor (meaning the owner of slaves,) receives his respect, and is honored by all men; and hose who (meaning those slaves who immedi ately rebel.) stem the opposing torrent Now, will win the respect of the good and gr

"We hold that slavery is a great wrong, and in outrage at all times and everywhere. "We are opposed to the extension of slaver into free territory, and to its continuance in the slave states. And we hold that if slavery is a n against God, in Kansas, it is equally sinful in he sight of God, in Kentucky, (meaning to inculate that slavery is sinful in the sight of God in kansas, in Kentucky and everywhere, where it hay be, and that obedience to God justifies and emands resistance to the master and owner by e slave.) The Church or political party that

pholds so great a wrong, (meaning the institu-ion of slavery,) is recreant to its duty to God, and to mankind. "Here, upon slave soil, do we labor for, and mand the emancipation of Kentucky from the blight of slavery. We demand a Free Kentucky first—a free Kansas and a Free World afterards. We war upon slavery, not as a possible Territorial institution, but as a real practical State institution. We feel its effects upon us at ome, more than elsewhere, and ask our repubican friends and the lovers of Freedom everywhere, to co-operate with, and aid us in this warfare for Liberty, (meaning to invite men and noney to arm and equip bondsman and freeslavery in Kentucky, peaceably if he can, forci-bly if he must: and with the further intention, nen and there to aid and effectuate the aims and purposes of said writing and printing, to, as atoresaid, unlawfully, wickedly, maliciously, knowingly, and feloniously, did then and there circulate the same, and cause and procure the same to be circulated, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.)

Attorney for Commonwealth. WITNESSES .- T. L. Jones, J. R. Hallam, Byron Bailey, Jacob Hawthorn, A. S. Berry, J. A. Piner, Dr. J. Q. A. Foster, H. D. Heim, Judge F. A. Boyd, F. M. Webster, Richard Southgate, Robert Caldwell, Samuel Winston, Charles

> G. ARTSMAN, A true copy, attest. Clerk Campbell Circuit Court

Gen. Butter on the return of escaped

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Dec. 21.

I send you the following letter from Major Gen. Butler to Gen. Barnes, which explains it-self. I think it settles three or four things: 1st. "The Union as it was," is played out in 2d. "State Rights" yield to "military neces-

3d. The mischievous tendencies of the proclanation of amnesty, must be, and can be con

rolled by the paramount military authorities. 4th. Gen. Butler is master of the situation HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLI NA, FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 14, 1863. GENERAL :- I have examined with care

two communications made through you to me, by the Mayor of Portsmouth, asking for instrucons relative to his duties and powers, and the ing to their claimants, persons who are claimed as slaves within the lines of the Union Army in his Department, and specially referring to the ase of a slave woman now before him.
I do not think that it is His Honor, the May-'s, duty to return a slave to any party. First

Because in my judgment, when Virginia secoded ordinances, went cut with her, and cannot be set up, until they are re-enacted by competent authority, in any portion of that State, brought under the authority of the United States.

Second; As all the loyal inhabitants of this department can only live there under the military protection of the United States, it is now to be presumed that all persons within the lines of the Union Army in this Department are free, or know of no authority vested in the Mayor to sit in judgment upon that question, by any law.

plicated in the rebellion.

The President's Proclamation of Dec. 9th, determines that no party who has been directly or indirectly implicated in the rebellion, can have any property in slaves, although, by taking a proper oath, their rights of property may be restored to them. And therefore you will direct the Mayors, both of Norfolk and Portsmouth, to

cease and wholly refrain from interfering with the personal liberty of anybody, upon the ground of slavery or involuntary servitude, until further

B. F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding

To Brigadier-General James Barnes, Command ing Sub-District of Norfolk. The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31,91863

ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockolders of the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION, at their adjournment of Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William Street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trustees to issue new Stock, in form and manner following

Notice is hereby given

that Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street. New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent.

Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an op portunity is now afforded them to increase their stock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from new Stockholders are also invited.

Persons at a distance, desirous of investing this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Alden, to subscribe for the amount they may desire.

> GEO. B. CHEEVER, WILLIAM GOODELL, J. W. ALDEN, S. S. JOCELYN, EDWARD GILBERT,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRINCIPIA.

At the last meeting of the Trustees of the Principia Association, the Publisher was authorized to enlarge the PRINCIPIA, as soon as the balance of five thousand dollars of the stock shall have been subscribed, and a sufficient amount of advertising patronage secured, to make it safe to incur the additional expense. Our canvas sing and local agents are requested to make thorough work in their respective localities, and report to the undersigned, within thirty days from this date. The price of the enlarged paper will be the same, viz. \$2.00 in advance, to all subscri bers receiving it by mail, and 50 cts. addition for delivery in the cities.

J. W. Alden Publisher, and Treas'r of Prin. Asso

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

The Principia is a weekly newspaper published at 104 William St. N. Y. It is soon to be enlarged to the size of the Independent and will be sent to subscribers at two dollars a year in advance, the same as now. In discussing principles and measures, it digs down to a firm foundation, as its name indicates. Its religion rests upon the Bible and its politics upon the same religion, and the constitution as our fathers framed it, and not as the slave holders construcit. It reviews the false position of friends and foes with equal courtesy, faithfulness and independence. It challenges the world to controver its positions, and no one can thoroughly pos himself in newspaper literature without the

Address the publisher, J. W. Alden. Box 4381, New Yor Any of our exchanges who will give the above three insertions, shall be entitled to the same

amount of advertising in the Principia. J. W. Alden Publisher.

A RIGHTEOUS WAR, AND GOD IN IT.

What neglect and waste of our moral powers and opportunities! Had we streck for God and jus tice at the outset, all these things-peace, victory, and civil rights,-would have been added unto us. It is the same with nations as with individuals. But Governments and nations are organized of God for justice especially, and no selfishness. Had we struck for justice, we should have gained everything. Striking for everything but justice, and reserving that for an ulti mate necessity, we are still in danger of losing

You would have the war driven to subdue the rebellion, and not to deliver the enslaved; in cessant military legislation, but not one law passed for justice, righteousness, and mora good. You would desolate the country with your arms to reconquer it, but proposed to de fer the work of justice and mercy for fifty years. You would not set a single fountain of good, at once, too suddenly! That must not be done till the work of war is accomplished. Why die we not reason thus when John Brown made war? Why not then have driven the war, and let everything else slide, till we had conquered ! Ah! but John Brown drove the war for justice righteousness, and the deliverance of the en slaved. We had no right to do that, no right to wage war for justice, and so John Brown must be hanged! Government has nothing to do with justice. Government can only make war for conquest, to put down a rebellion, but not to se up right, not to protect freedom. These are the ethics of those who ignore the rights of the enslaved, as not to be protected by Goverment.

Now it is indisputable that the business of just Government is to protect the rights of the injured and the innocent, and to interfere i their behalf, when those rights are taken from them. And a Government that cannot do that a Government so peculiarly constructed that i is prevented from interference against the slavery of millions of its own subjects, does, as Mr. Beecher rightly affirmed, shove back manking towards barbarism. And if our Government cannot interfere to forbid slavery and deliver the enslaved, it ought itself to be shoved back into the dark ages. But according to our Chris tian ethics, as taught by many, wickedness buil into a system, and long practiced, say for eighty years, has the right and rule of possession-ar heir loom in the family-and must not be sud denly broken up. Say fifty years must be allowed, to prevent depreciation of the property Surely, God is not in all their thoughts.

ANSWER A FOOL ACCORDING TO TO HIS FOLLY.

Now as Jaunes and Jambres withstood Moses so do these also resist the truth. Some of them long endeavored to persuade the rulers and the people of our modern Egypt, that the judgments of God under which we were suffering, were not judgments on account of slavery, but that if we broke up slavery at once, God would then be angry with us, because we were under a compact to protect slavery, and not to interfere against it. Just thus did the old magicians throw dust in the eyes of the people, even while God was turning the dust into lice on account of the sin of slavery. It is not the finger of God, they said, for just such things happen in a natural way. And Pharaoh's obstinacy was supported by the co-operation of his clergy. The union of the nation was insisted on, with slavery continued, as being a compact with the owners o slave property, constitutional, including Goshen; a compact that must not be broken. Slavery must be continued, until the ultimate necessity.

Suppose we try it in other things. You say Suppose we try it in other things. Total say that you dare not run before God's providence, tion, insist that the question whether the people amnesty for traitors, while we hang slave-traders Sturtevant, Rev. W. S. Russell, Rev. Wm. G.

orders. I have the honor to be your obedient | er, if it be God's will. Suppose that we should | practical disposition of the slavery question, in try this method upon drunkenness, robbery, murder, or the rebellion itself. Why not submit to the rebellion a while longer, if it be God's will? Unquestionably, the rebellion is as much God's will, as slavery is. Therefore we ought to submit to it, until God sees fit to break it up. We have never thought it necessary to apologise for opposing the rebellion, but we have for opposing slavery.

To think of necessity being pleaded as an apology for a righteous act! It was not our fault. Thou canst not say I did it. Slavery has destroyed itself; we never intended to do it. What amazing, what incredible baseness!

Had these pleaders of ultimate necessity, from the President downwards, been half as fearful of the reality of a crime, as they were of the imputation of a great virtue, they had been comparatively noble creatures.

CHRISTIAN ABOLITIONISM.

The country has heard much from certain uarters, about the prevalence and the dangers of infidel abolitionism." We will not deny that here are abolitionists who are infidels, that is keptics respecting religion, unbelievers in the inspiration of the scriptures, in the divine mission of Christ, and opposers of the Christian region. An abolitionist is one who seeks the abolition of slavery. Men are opposed to slavery on very different grounds and from a great variety of motives. Some oppose it merely as unprofitable, or as injurious to the prosperity of the country, or a mistake in political economy. Others because it is subversive of free institutions, anti-democratic, incompatible with civil and political freedom. Others merely or mainly because it is unfavorable to education, social progress, literature, and the general diffusion of knowledge. Others because it is barbarous and

Who then is the Christian abolitionist? W inswer, it is one who, in addition to all the easons for opposing slavery that have already een mentioned, opposes it, mainly, because is wicked, being unequal, unjust, a violation o undamental morality and of the divine law, sin against God as well as against man, destructive to the souls of men, searing the conscience of the slaveholders, imbruting and heathenizing the slaves, a prolific fountain of vice, a corrupte of communities, of the churches, and of the mir istry among and by whom it is tolerated-with holding the word of God, annulling marriage introducing general licentiousness, a system of wholesale robbery, theft, and manstealing, using the laborer's service without wages, and giving him naught for his work; blaspheming God by claiming his sanction, and bringing disgrace upon religion, in the sight of an ungodly world, and of the heathen. In a word, because it is rebel ion against God, an adversary of the Gospel of his Son Jesus Christ, claiming the temples of the Holy Ghost, as chattels personal, selling them on ne auction block for money, separating mothers rom their babes, and husbands from their wives, laiming an authority over human souls para ount to the authority of the great God, who ever reduces a human soul to the condition of chattel-because it is, therefore, utterly subersive of the authority of God over the souls has made, substituting the authority of the slave driver for the authority of the Creatorcause it is therefore the most complete and esponsible control over all the actions of its vic tims, in all cases whatever, withdrawing from

remonstrance of the civilized world. The Christian abolitionist opposes slavery as eing, manifestly, one of the chief works of the Devil, which the Son of God was manifested to lestroy. He rebukes it as he rebukes other fla rant sins. He calls on slaveholders and their bettors, as he calls on other sinners, to repent of their sin. He calls on States and nations permitting the practice, to repent of that great sin warning them of the judgments of God, as predicted in his word, by the sword, pestilence and famine, if they refuse to repent, and do works meet for repentance. And when he sees the udgments of God already poured out upon his ountry, for this great national sin, the Christian abolitionist repeats, renews, and redoubles his earnest expostulations with the people and their rulers, urging them to repent, speedily, before niquity proves their ruin.

impertinent interference, the sympathy, and the

This is what we call Christian abolitionism the abolitionism of Moses and the Prophets, of Jesus Christ and his apostles! The Christian abolitionist makes no compromises with slavery, and consents to no procrastination or delay mancipation, no continuance in the sin, to-day, nder promise of repentance, to-morrow.

In the contrast with this Christian abolition sm, it is easy to discover and point out the characteristic marks of the abolitionism that is not Christian-appealing only to worldly and selfish motives, ready to compromise with the sin, to prograstinate repentance, to invent a thousand ingenious expedients for getting rid of the punishment of the sin, without putting away the sin itself. And when the providence of God renders the continued practice of the sin and ts tolerance by the community exceedingly difficult if not impossible, this anti-Christian abo litionism is careful to protest that it resorts to the measure of emancipation, not as the fruit of repentance, nor as a duty cheerfully and obeliently rendered to the Great Jehovah who commands it, but as a matter of military necessity from which there is no escape. If this climax of mpiety is not to be denominated infidel aboliionism, by what characteristics is such a phe nomenon to be identified, or how is it to be described? Who are the "infidel abolitionists," if these are not to be included in the same cate-

Other infidel abolitionists there may be, and loubtless are. But do not these constitute ; very numerous class of them? To say the least that can be truthfully said, are not these-if ab olitionists at all-worldly, irreligous abolitionists, acting on worldly principles only, in utter neglect and contempt of both the letter and the spirit of God's word?

A "TECHNICAL CONTROVERSY."

The (Boston) Congregationalist, of December 18, has an article, editorial, on the "interesting correspondence between Rev. Dr. Cheever and Rev. II. W. Beecher, touching a public discussion of the relations of the Constitution to slavery;" in which after making the important concession

"Upon the main question of the interpretation of the Constitution, in regard to slavery, Dr. Cheever is more nearly right than Mr. Beecher,"

The editor, nevertheless, proceeds to say,

It would be a waste of time and strength for two such champions to dispute over what is, at best, a technical distinction. The President's Message, and the terms of his proposed amnesty, have already settled the question practically. The Constitution and the Government are now determinedly set upon the side of right. Whether this is done by force of logic, by moral conviction, or by military necessity, it matters little to the fact. A united public sentiment for the subversion of slavery, is what is needed at the North, to ensure the success of the President's policy. It is therefore a folly and a wrong to distract the public mind with technical abstractions that have no practical bearings upon the grand issue of

Will the "Congregationist," after due delibera-

the presence of the nations, shall honor their constitution and show that their claim of free institutions is not a vain boast, or whether they shall practically, admit and teach the contrary, is mere technical abstraction ?"

Is it a mere "technical question" whether the Constitution shall be so construed and administered as to guarantee the protection of the slaves states, under Mr. Beecher's construction of the and threatened by a formidable and determined copperhead minority in the Free States, hopefully looking for a speedy southern re-enforcement in Congress, under the President's Proclamation of amnesty, approved by such conservators of slavery, as Mr. Blair) -or whether the constitutional guaranty of freedom shall be withheld?

Is it a mere "technical question," whether, in our practical misconstruction of the Constitution, and our consequent practical withholding of constitutional protection from the slaves, we withdraw it from ourselves, and deny its authoriand our posterity?"

Is it "a folly and a wrong to distract the public mind with the question" whether, in the "settlement of the slavery question" it shall be done by the force of reason and moral conviction, or by military necessity? Does it "matter little" whether our national action shall be an act of obedience to the God of nations, who demands of all civil governments the administration of justice and the deliverance of the oppressed, or whether it shall be in utter and contemptuous disregard of him, protesting that we do not act in obedience to his command, nor from moral conviction, but only because his retributive judgments have compelled us, in the absence of anything like national repentance for our great national sin?

Is this the language befitting an organ of sturdy old Paritan Orthodoxy to hold? We have heard much and seen something of "infidel abolitionism." Is this Christian abolitionism?

JAMAICA APPRENTICESHIP.

A mistake corrected.

The N. Y. Tribune of December 23, in its re port of the Speech of WENDELL PHILLIPS, the

evening previous, makes him to say; In 1834, Great Britain emancipated the slaves in Jamaica, under an apprenticeship to last six years. In two **yea**rs the masters had behaved so like demons that the Parliament interfered,

broke the contract, and set them free. The N. Y. Herald's report is substantially the

The N. Y. Times varies the statement very naterially.

He then went into a detailed account of the tempt of the British Government in Jamaica to put the power in the hands of the slaveholders fter emancipation had been proclaimed. The result was that they behaved like demons. The former masters passed laws to oppress them, to deprive them of any chance to work for them-

The report in the N. Y. World has it thus : Yet, again and again for seven years the British ad made free from the slaveholders turned into

These latter reports, we think, correspond with the historical facts, and describe what Mr. Phillips must have had in his mind. The termination the apprenticeship and the liberation of the slaves, so far as chattlehood was concerned-at cience and of religious liberty ever known on ture, and not by the British Parliament, in 1838, justice, and endeavor to make it as grand as

"Queen Victoria, in her speech to the British

them the protection of law, and repelling, as an Parliament, Febuary 5, 1839, said. "It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inform you that throughout the whole of my for the complete and final emancipation of the negroes, has been anticipated by acts of the colonial legislatures and that the transition from the tem-porary system of apprenticeship to entire freedom has taken place without any disturbance of public order and tranquility."

This testimony of the Queen was founded on

the following declarations. "The Governor of Jamaica, Sir Lionel Smith, in his speech to the assembly, October 30, 1838

"The conduct of the laboring population, who were the objects of your liberal and enlightened policy, entitles them to the highest praise, and proves how well they deserved the boon of free-

"To this speech the assembly of Jamaica re sponded thus :

"The House join with your Excellency in bear ng testimony to the peaceful manner in which he laboring population have conducted themelves in a state of freedom."-Slavery and Anti-Slavery, p. 373.

These testimonials of the Jamaica authorities only place their subsequent oppressions of the liberated negroes in a stronger light; and enforce the argument drawn from them by Mr. Phillips. which was designed to show the dangers and the unutility of any such supervision of our freedmen as Mr. Lincoln has proposed. Not only is it gratuitous and vexatious to place them under apprenticeship, but leave them to the tender mercies of the legislation of their former masters in

The secret of the voluntary abolition of West India apprenticeship by such of the colonial authorities as had accepted it is easily told, and

conveys a further lesson of instruction. The first of August, 1834, came and passed peacefully, without the slightest disturbance, in any of the islands. And there has been none

In Antigua and Bermuda, the Colonial Legislatures preferred to dispense with the appren-ticeship system, believing immediate and complete emancipation to be safest, and desiring like wise the earlier reception of the compensation money, to which this measure would entitle They reaped the double reward of their sagacity, experiencing none of the perplexity occasioned by the apprenticeship system elsewhere. In Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the other islands the apprenticeship went into operation, and worked as well as could have been anticipated. But its inconveniences and vexation led to its vol-untary abandonment, and the entire freedom of the field laborers, on the first of August, 1838, two years before the time limited in the statute -Slavery and Anti-Slavery, p. 372 and 373.

Is it Justice !- Is it justice to hang deserters and pardon traitors? Whose guilt is greatest, and whose ought to be punished most severely : -that of those in arms against their country, or that of those who, in a moment of temptation have run away from the ranks? Both ought to e punished, both deserters and traitors; but to hang deserters and pardon traitors is not just. The President has recently pardoned a Brigadier General in the Rebel army, who has for more than two years been leading an armed rebellion, and all his property has been restored to him. No punishment whatever is incurred for his trea-

Vermont boys, deserters, are instantly shot

Again, a Brigadier General, proved to have re. turned a negro boy to slavery, is not even repri- pation proclamation, it nearly split the North in manded; a deserter from the ranks is shot. Whose crime was greater, that of the kidnapper or the deserter? There is no instance yet on record of any kidnapper in our army having been I left him to reconcile, as well as he could, the punished by the Commander-in-Chief. Desertion two sides of his objection. Very truly, punished, but kidnapping is not. Now we say, Let us have justice. Let the deserter, the kidnapper and the rebel traitor each receive the ishment due to his crimes; but let not the rebel and the kidnapper go unpunished while the deserter is shot. Especially let not the lead. theology, christian union, health, temperance. ers in the rebellion go scot free. Let some ex. freedom, and all works of love, peace, and rightample be made of justice in high places, and let eousness. W. B. Orvis, Editor and Publisher, us not be swept into a pusillanimous universal Jacksonville, Ill. Correspondents, Pres. J. M.

THE LET ALONE POLICY.

Some still say let it alone, till after the war. It has got its death-blow, it is sure to die out. Let it drift. There is no need of any moral direction, or any application of justice. As long as necessity

is at work, let us not attempt to mingle free will. been before witnessed, in a number of particu-To see the flippancy and serenity with which lars. In Congress, as we have already noticed some, under a profession of piety, contemplate there is manifested, at the very opening of the against future enslavement, by the sovereign the continuance of this horrid system for a score session, a resolute determination, on the part of or two of years, or a half century! It is not leading members, to take the bull by the horns; Constitution, (as is already and daily predicted worth while, they say, to make slavery an object and in several instances, attempts of Copperof the war, and we cannot do it constitutionally. head members, to embarass the Government in We cannot do justice, but we can make war, its efforts to suppress the rebellion, have been and afterwards justice will come.

erations of utility merely, if our only object in the war were simply the closing up of this hell found in the slave States themselves. Maryland of slavery twenty years earlier than it would Missouri, Louisiana, and we may now add, Flo otherwise be ended, that alone would be an ob- rida, North Carolina, and Arkansas, are showing ject worthy of the war, worthy every effort, wor- unmistakable tendencies to loyalty, connected thy incessant agitation, worthy the sacrifice of with, and founded upon radical abolitionism. all the property of this generation, so that we might set out anew, poor, but honest and just. ty "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves | Think of twenty years' continuance of chattelism,

WHAT KIND OF HISTORY HAVE WE BEEN MAKING THUS FAR?

History, as it passes, is the evolution of events. When it is recorded, the causes, the motives, the principles, go down with it. It is not the events of the rebellion, war, battles, victories, defeats, settlement, but the method and the principles on which the rebellion was got up, the was waged, and the setlement made, that will consti tute the grand development of history, and our glory or disgrace.

Republicanism is on trial before the whole world, as to its principles. Thus far it has been proved that republicanism sanctions and tolerates slavery, and forbids the government from interfering against it, by abolishing and forbidding it forever, according to the Constitution Republicanism will have to bear the shame of being a form of government so peculiar in its structure, as established in this country, that it 500 Cheever's Guilt of Slavery, \$1,00; postage, cannot perform the functions of a just government protecting its subjects from being made

The hatred of the colored race, and the pretended Constitutional claim of slavery, and the springs of influence, which both democrats and republicans have hitherto endeavored to play I Weed S. S. Co's upon; the democrats indeed most boldly; but each party has sought power and progress, by invoking the aid of this devil's blast of prejudice and cruelty. The democratic party has sailed boldly before it, no attempt to trim or tack, but studding sails set, and top-rovals; the whole force of the breeze has been courted. The re publican party on the other hand, could no manage their craft in the same way, but have been struggling to sail within six points of the same wind, intending, all the while, to make the arbor of the Union, without slavery, if possi ble, but with slavery, if it could not be don without. So we have plunged on; no justice is either case, or rather, justice disavowed. So we have been making history.

IF DONE, LET IT BE WELL DONE. If it is to be done, then let it be well done. Have face of the earth, claiming unlimited and ir- two years before the apprenticeship expired, as possible for the world and for all time. Let such selfish motives, and with such a boast of

being driven into it by necessity alone, as will make us ashamed of its record in all history. The no excuse for us, but a shame rather, because we preferred so long to abide by it. A murderer by habit might as well plead in justification that he had a constitutional propensity and law to murder, born and bred in him. That is so far from being an excuse for him, that it only makes him out to be a sheer devil.

Service-Slavery. What a transparer vickedness is the attempt to set up a claim t slavery, from the word service! Even if it were ot known and acknowledged that the framer of the Constitution excluded the word slavery and chose the word service, because the latter word implied the condition of a free man, still t would be a meanness and fraud unexampled to pretend that slavery was meant. If it had been neant, they would have said so, or they were ooth liars and villains.

Suppose you took the whole of the labori class at service in the North, and made slaves of them, on the ground that they were held to service due! And suppose that on being re quested to give these people their rights, you hould be solemnly asked if you really intended to turn all these people loose on society! Suppose your servants at the North should leave heir employers, and you should demand the government to seize them as your property, to be enslaved and sold with their children!

Memorials!--Petitions!--Once more w subject of memorials and petitions to the President and to Congress,-and to a form prepared for the purpose, which will be found in our advertising columns, in large type, italic, in a convenient form to be cut out, pasted on a sheet of paper, and circulated for signatures. Every one of our subscribers has received in this manner, several copies of this Memorial. Every one of them has been entreated to see to it that it be circulated, signed, and forwarded. If any one of them has overlooked or neglected it, we beg them to attend to it, immediately.

We repeat, what we have said before, that the present session of Congress closes without the enactment of immediate and universal emancipation, it will be for the want of a sufficient number of anti-slavery petitioners; and this calamity, if it occurs, must lie at the doors of inattentive or inactive abolitionists. We do not intend the fault shall be ours.

Playing "fast and loose."-As a speci nen of the paltry excuses made for declining to sign anti-slavery petitions, we present the following statement from a well known abolitionist

Мокктом. Dec., 1863. In soliciting signatures, I called on a young lawyer, who professed strong attachment to anti-slavery. He argued against signing the memorial, as Congress already knew that the majority of the North were in favor of emancipation. I replied that, such being the case, there could be no harm in reminding that body that on. A southern rebel General is pardoned : two the North was still of that mind.

> When President Lincoln issued his last emancitwo, and i he were to issue such another one, it would tear us all to pieces." As I had not learned to play "fast and loose,"

"Oh, yes; there might be harm come of it

"The People's Preacher, and Teacher of Health," a christian reform periodical, devoted to the promotion of pure religion, a consistent

We have received a few numbers of the new periodical, which has our best wishes for its usefulness and success.

Hopeful Prospects. The year closes with more hopeful indications of progress than have promptly and significantly rebuked by a majority Now, beyond question, on a balance of consid- of votes in both Houses.

The most remarkable sign of progress, is to be

Northern abolitionists were formerly censured for intermeddling with "the South." Hencefor ward their main work will be to bring up the cruelty, adultery, and moral assassination for North and the Federal Government, to the antislavery platform of loyal Southerners. The Executive recommendation to establish

Bureau of Emancipation, and the prompt action of the House of Representatives in that direc tion, is another hopeful sign; and there are others to be recognized. We shall recur to the topic again. A wide field of radical anti-slavery effort is opening before us, and we have only to enter it courageously and work hopefully.

AID FOR FREEDMEN AND THEIR DELIVERERS.

The following invoice of merchandise will be sold at the prices annexed, and, after paying the cost of materials, the net proceeds will be placed to the credit of the Contingent Fund, for the purpose of furnishing suitable reading matter for our brave boys in the army, and Freedmen and their families.

1,000 Goodell's Slave Code, 50cts., and postage

75 Goodell's History of Slavery, and Anti-Slavery, \$1,00, and postage 30cts. to Goodell's Democracy of Christianity, 2 vols \$1,50, and postage on both vols., 32cts. Grover and Baker's Sewing Machine, \$50.00

The Sewing Machines will be sent by Express

unless otherwise ordered) at the expense of the

The books will be sent by mail in packages veighing less than four pounds, and by express more than that weight, at the expense of the Address

. J. W. Alden, Pub. Box 4,381, New York.

THE CONTRABANDS AT ARLING-TON, VA.

The following statements are copied from the Sunday Chronicle, Washington, (D. C.)

At Arlington will be seen—
1. A "Freedman's village" of fourteen dwell ings, and a church, and hospital, and a home for the aged and infirm, with streets regularly laid out and named, and a park planted in the centre. ing determined upon emancipation, let us put the | The dwellings, two-storied, are constructed in nmitigated practical denial of the rights of conleast on parchment—was by the colonial legislabreath of life into it, the soul of generosity and
rooms perfectly lighted and ventilated, each its
raised. Gen. Birney, however, is rapidly procurrooms perfectly lighted and ventilated, each its nice cooking stove, each its yard, and each access, pupils. The hospital, divided into separate wards or women and men, has room for 159 beds. Not have been too happy and too busy to get sick pretence that we had a pro-slavery Constitution, The "Home" will shelter infirm, and in separate tamily groups if needed. II. There will be seen workshops-blacksmiths

wheelwrights, carpenters, tailors, and shoemak-White cutters, from New York clothing establishments, cut out clothing. Under the in struction of skilled seamstresses, women recently fugitives from field slavery make this up with e needle, and learn the use of sewing machines. III. There will be seen in school 135 girls and boys, learning suprisingly fast the rudiments of the New England common school education; and there can be heard a choir of 135, hymning Wats' noble songs, or the songs of Freedom, with

IV. There will be seen the groundwork prepara tion for the reception of one hundred and twenty Arlington from three contraband camps yet re naining on the north side of the Potomac. Ninety days will see this double and economical emigraion complete.

V. There will be seen in part the clearing of wide tracts of land, tangled with underbrus overgrowing ancient stumps, and the springing of inter wheat upon heavily-manured fields, recenty stamped by cavalry and paraded over by in fantry. There are now six abandoned farms worked under this plan. The farthest is five miles beyond the Chain Bridge. The cultivation of each will be as thorough as that of Arlington s designed to be

VI. There will be seen the evidence that alough this colony was planted long after the farming of 1863 was commenced, was on its start empty handed and wholly unformed, it sustained tself the first year, and had money in bank at the end of the first season! Two hundred tons of hay, worth \$30 a ton, 191 tons of corn fodder. worth \$12 a ton, a vast quantity of potatoes and other vegetables, (distributed among the hospitals earnestly call the attention of our readers to the of this department.) and a crop of beans and buckwheat, were made and secured. If guerrillas had not been permitted to drive in the laborers from the outer farms, this harvest would have been doubled.

VII. There will be seen a kind and firm admin istration of government and industry. They who will not work must go beyond our lines. The village and the farms being designed only for the training of fugitive slaves into skilled and selfsupporting laborers, but \$10 a month are paid t em in addition to their rations and quarters. The inducement of self-interest stimulates to the speedy qualification for outside employment. So constantly made for newcomers on th farm and the new ignorant in the school.

VIII. There will be seen the fruits of the sessment of \$5 a month levied on the wages of the colored teamsters and laborers, in the paid employment of the Government, and its ris idly economical application. "Negro cloth" bought with it in New York, at figures which scarcely leave a profit to the manufacturer, i made up on the farm, in entire suits, at a cost o \$2 90 the suit. The best of shoes, of the larges numbers, are issued to the men at \$1 60 the pair No contractors can possibly get the privilege of supplying these freedmen with stores of any de scription. The quartermaster who gathered them under his care, himself an experienced merchant "jews" the New York market, and pays but the nanufacturer's or importer's profit, and that an exceedingly small one. The "store" pays a smal profit (5 per cent.) to the fund, charged upon goods and sold to other contrabands and to white laborers. The fund has now to its credit, in bank, about \$60,000. The \$5 a month assessment yields to this enterprise, from the Department of Washington alone, \$18,000 a month. The pe uniary success of the scheme is assured.

IX. There will be seen the evidence of the pub ic sympathy with this great idea, and its sub success in its seventh month. An igence office" has been forced into it by the de mand which is already made for laborers and servants. Two hundred applications are on file.
One gas company has asked for a hundred men at large wages, and engaged to keep them for a

X. There can be heard the story of the imm best carpenters in the quartermasters' service for the crime of endeavoring to compel negroes to dance for their amusement on a Sabbath. Black men at Arlington have rights which white men are forced to respect.

XI. There will be seen the New England Sab-

bath, neat homes favorable to the development of the family and the cultivation of the household virtues, the joyous sense of being in a secure refuge from slavery, and the divine stimulus of a realized manhood and womanhood.

All this is the work of Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, strengthened with the sympathy and power of Secretary Stanton.

athy and power of Secretary Stanton.
Wise and patriotic men from different parts of

in Washington a Contraband Bureau, subordi-nate to the War Department, part of whose busi-ness shall be the application of "Greene's scheme" to the freed slaves throughout the United States.

THE NEWS.

THE WAR. SATURDAY DEC 26.

The Army of the Potomac has not fallen back towards Washington, as had been rumored. Gen. Meade has issued an important order respecting re-enlistments and furloughs which will tend to greatly promote re-enlistments It provides that when three fourths of a regiment (or company, if not attached to a regiment) who are present for duty are ready to re-enlist, they shall be allowed a furlough of thirty-five days, and may take their arms and equipments with

Gen. Corcoran died suddenly on Tuesday evening, by injuries received by a fall from his norse. He was riding, with his Staff, in the vicinity of Sangerster's Station, when his horse stumbled, throwing him violently head foremost to the ground, fracturing his skull. He survived but a few hours. His remains were brought to New

York for burial. Gen. Butler has recently visited Point Lookout, where he made an inspection of the prisoners and hospitals. He also investigated the probabilities of revolt among the rebel prisoners, and took some important testimony with regard

to rations and the rendition of rebel subjects He has sent five hundred rebel prisoners south, for exchange, and the question of the disposition of the enemy for a fair exchange will soon be

From Gen. Averill's Department we have news of a most brilliant achievement by his command, in the destruction of the Virginia and East Tenneseee Railroad at Salem, in the Blue Ridge Valley, about seventy miles west of Lynchburg. Gen. AVERHAL penetrated to this point on the 16th inst., and destroyed the bridges and culverts on the road for a distance of fifteen niles. At Salem, three large warehouses were destroyed, containing an immense amount of stores of all kinds, among which were 100 000 bushels of corn, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 barrels of flour, 2.000 barrels of meat and many other articles, the loss of which, to the rebels, will be almost irreparable. Retracing his step northward, he found four divisions of Rebels i his path, determined to finish him; but by a forced night march, and rushing by the Rebels without stopping to fight, he came off with the loss of a few sick and less than 100 effective soldiers.

From Charleston Harbor we have othing new. There is no truth whatever in the report that some of our monitors had become entangled among the obstructions in Charleston

Indians returning to their allegi Choctaw Chief, McCurtain, w everal other Indian leaders, came into the Union lines at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 24th inst., and surrendered under the protection of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. The Choctaws abandon the Rebel cause, and it is very probable that their example will be followed by all the other the 27th instant, throwing, in all,

The Colored Soldiers under Gen. Birney.—The camp at Benedict, on the Patux-ent, St. Mary's County, Md., under the command of Col. Wm, Birney, yesterday promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship his commission to date from May 23, 1863, contains 2,400 colored soldiers, comprising the 4th, 7th, 9th and 19th Regi-The three former are full regiments, ing recruits with his four steamboats, with which 24 Colored Regiments, and has enlisted since the beginning of the war 3.110 slaves, the residue ing free negroes. Gen. Birney says that the chief obstacle in the way of his operations is the circumstance that married slaves who enlist are bliged to leave their wives and ohildren in the hands of masters who are sure to maltreat them n revenge for the loss of the husband and father. Tens and hundreds of such have come to the camp offering to enlist, if they could take their wives and children with them, or could be assured that they would be safe and well cared for during their absence. A law declaring the freedom of the wife and children of every slave who shall enlist into the service of his country, would, in the opinion of Gen. Birney, do more to stimulate any other provision of law, except one putting them on the same footing with white soldiers as regards pay and emoluments .- Trib. Cor.

Intercepted rebel correspondence. -A very interesting batch of rebel correspondence fell into the hands of the Navy Department, last week, through the capture of the blockade runner Ceres. Several interesting and important points are disclosed-among them, that arrangements were making to purchase the prize steamers R. E. Lee and Margaret and Jessie, with the intention of again employing them in running the blockade; that the Wilmington blockade is disastrous to rebel hopes. A letter from W. P. CAMP-ELL, of Bermuda, under date of Dec. 2, asserting that "the only boats that came in from Wilnington this moon were the Flora and Gibralter. J. N. Maffit, also, formerly of the United States Navy, in a letter of the 19th of October, says, The news from the blockade runners is decidely bad. Six of the best boats have recently been eaught-among them the Advance and Eugenie Nothing has entered Wilmington for one month. There are also several letters, asserting that the French Emperor consents to and patronizes the Matamoras blockade-running. Further disclo-sures are made, which are said to implicate certain parties in this City, in the business of furnishing aid and comfort to traitors in arms.

Gen. Joe. Johnston has been assigned to he command of the rebel army recently under

The Chesapeake affair.-There is no new development concerning the Chesapeake dispatch from St. Johns, N. B., says that C affair, excepting the fact that no one of the mob who rescued the captured pirate has been arres-

Naval. An important movement. A war leet stationed off Sandy Hook and in the Narrows. The Chesapeake affair has aroused our Governnent to take a decided step. A war fleet, consisting of the Vicksburg, Peterhoff, Kensington, and Neptune, is now stationed off Sandy Hook and in the Narrows, and no vessel of any description, Government or private, American or foreign, is allowed to leave New York without a pass. The Arago was sent back from the narrows, a few days since, being destitute of a pass. The Captain had supposed such a formality unnecessary, as she was in Government service, but the Captain of the Vicksburg undeceived him on that point. The first vessel searched under the new system was the California steamer Illinois, which sailed for Aspinwall with 560 passengers. Among the passengers were found 165 revolvers, 16 rifles, and 7 fowling pieces, which were taken, receipted for, labeled, and placed in the custody of the Purser to be delivered to the claimants on reaching their

oo soon. There is undoubtedly a great deal of ecession feeling in this city, and only opportunity s wanting for it to manifest itself, as it has already done, in several instances. The British bark Circassian, having excited suspicion, was siezed yesterday, and astonishing disclosures were made. Particulars, it is said are not to be made public, but we are informed that several parties, ooth male and female, have been placed under arrest, contraband goods having been found concealed on their persons. In some instances three or four revolvers were found concealed beneath the ample crinoline of a lady. Some who have moved in high diplomatic and social circles are said to be implicated.

This arrangement has not been made a momen

The steamer George Cromwell, which was to sail from this port for New-Orleans on Thursday, seats in the Convention, and the Convention was was detained by the United States Marshal, whose agents had found goods contraband of war, such as gunpowder and percussion caps, on board in

Courtlandt street and several professionally loval tradesman are or soon will be in the toils of the Government.

MONDAY, Dec. 28.

The Armies are at a complete stand still Nothing at all is being done, nor are "extensive preparations" for "an important movement" reported. We hear of occasional reconnoitering expeditions, and guerrilla skirmishes, but no me developments of any consequence are brough to light. Christmas was quietly observed in the army of the Potomac. Gen. Robert Tyler has been appointed to the command of the Irish La gion, at Fairfax Court House, vacated by the death of Gen. Corcoran. Several of the veter regiments are re-enlisting, under the liberal cements offered.

From New Orleans we learn that all Texas are encouraging. The western part the State will be immediately occupied by orces. Large numbers of the people are their adhesion to the Union. Gen. W. was moving on Indianola and Lavacea, and was thought that he would meet with little sistance. It was believed that our troops we oon concentrate at San Antonio, for the attack upon Magruder. The health of the was good.

An Expedition from Beaufort, S. orted in the Boston Traveller. A lem

rom Beaufort the 22d says: "An expedition is about starting all and uncertainty. No one knows its d but the fact that it is to be commanded by the eral Seymonr indicates that it is of inne for he is a fighting man. The order to strike tents was given at 6 o'clock, and at 10 o'clos.

The story that Robert Small was capture by the rebels is contradicted. He is still work g for the Union

The escaped Pirates from the Chester are not yet arrested, and it is feared that no el fort is being made, on the part of Halifax official o have them brought to justice. The police a arge numbers of the citizens sympathize the rebels. The people in some of the towns Maine, fear a visitation from the pirates new arge, and are organizing home guards, and to ing themselves in a state of defense.

Numbers of Rebel Soldiers are e nto our ranks under the President's am

Proclamation. Launch of the Dictator .- The on-clad war steamer Dictator was su aunched, on Saturday morning from the of Mr. C. R. Delameter, foot of Thirteen reatest ease. The vessel, which is the eptember, 1862. She is arme Ericsson's new guns, of thirteen-inch hore carrying three hundred and four pound The engines are over five thousand horse p

TUESDAY, DEC. 29.

From Charleston, through re The Richmond Examiner of the 2-has dispatches from Charleston to the persons were injured by the talling of the ruins of Sumter, on the 26th. An engage ccurred on Johnson's island between poats and the enemy's light batteries, but ne decisive resulted. Our forces are but ecting another battery at the extreme

Camming's point.
This being rebel news, is, of couras favorable as possible for their sid Loyalty in North Carolina are now delivering themselves un nesty Proclamation. Recruiting in ina still continues active. One le egiment has been raised in the Ne rict, and is under the command of Col. ey; and the second, under the com id about three hundred men have been rithin the last six or eight weeks by his pe om North Carolina, has been raised by t rnside in East Tennessee.

alry. This last regiment is obtaining near airdred recruits a day. The Exchange of Prisoners,-7 refuse to negotiate further with Gen. But Fortness Monroe, Monday, Dec. 28, 18

hat have been raised, and are now in

by Major Garrard, of the Third New York

cavalry regiment of blacks is

oint with 500 Union prisoners, in excha ose sent up by Gen. Butler. The Rebel Government refuses any furth hange, unless all the questions are give out which our Government has been a tiers in negro regiments are recognized. They also refuse to receive a flag rom Gen. Butler, or to negotiate with he subject of exchange, because of Jel

oclamation outlawing Gen. Butler last

t will be remembered that they were qua

with him, notwithstanding the proclamati

ing to receive medicines from, and to corre

which they now make a pretext for discong the negotiations; and they have alread hanged over 500 prisoners with Gen. Bu Colored troops in the South-west. djt.-Gen. Thomas reports that Col. Haw rigade of 5,000 colored soldiers, at Milli end, is in excellent condition, and its com r avers that it can whip any 5,000 rebe arms. Gen. Thomas thinks that by S here will not only be negroes enough in the o guard the banks of the Mississippi its wh

gth, but also to give a large surplus for du Arrest of two of the Chesapeake Pirates -- ! were arrested, and brought before the magistrate, on the 28th. On application of counsel, the examination was postponed for

John Morgan is advertising for more man to make up another guerrilla force, and expecere long, to be in the saddle. The Southern nothing but revenge. It is to be hoped that I may once more try Ohio, as a lounging place will not need penitentiaries to keep But he will not be likely to visit the Buckey

rebel schooner Marshall J. Smith, laden w ton and turpentine, and bound from Ma brisk chase, by Lieutenant-Commander brown overboard, but it was understood her cargo included two hundred and sixty

LIGHT IN THE SOUTH. Loyalty and Abolitionism.

wise captured.

The fact that a large proportion of "The S are not only earnestly loyal, but earnestly tion, is becoming more and more palpable. We published in our last, under the head of "Mise laneous," an intensely interesting account meeting of loyal citizens of Arkansas, in which anti-slavery sentiments were freely uttered. We now add to the list of proofs that the South will after all, prove a valuable ally in the restoration of the Union as it should be, and the Constitu tion as it is.

Union Convention in New Orleans -The colored people represented-The Correspondent of the Associated Press, under date "NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18, 1863," says:

At a late Convention here of Free State III

Union men to the Convention of the Union met of the Slave States, to be held at Louisville, Kya a delegation of colored men were admitted to

opened with prayer by a colored minister.

Hon. Mr. Durant presided.

An adjourned meeting of the Convention will be held on the 21st inst, at which an effort will barrels of innocent potatoes, and boxes of unsusbe made to have the Convention held in New

Union meeting in Florida. The correspondent of the New York Tribune, gives an account of a Union meeting recently held at St Augustine, Florida, of which high-toned abolition sentiments were an important feature.

The meeting was composed of old citizens of high standing. We regret that we are unable through want of space, to give a more extended account of the proceedings. Suffice it to say that the speeches were of the radical abolition Declaration of Independence, "Union and Liberty" order; and were warmly applauded. Among other patriotic resolutions which were adopted was the following:

Fourth. That among these reforms we recog nize as foremost in importance, that of recognizing the fact, that ALL persons in the State ar-PRICE, and providing by fundamental law, that SLAVERY shall be henceforth prohibited; and next, that of preventing the elective franchise by any person who has been engaged in the re-bellion against the United States, and has not satisfactorily established his fidelity to the Na-tional Government and its laws.

Measures were taken for the assembling of State Convention, at an carle day, with the object of amending the \$150 Constitution, and remening to the Federal Union.

Unionism in North Carolina. The ald North State shows symptoms of a return to

The Newbern Times, in an article on the Presideal's recent Proclamation, save :

"The reconstruction of the Union, the return are now the immediate and great practical questions of the hour. Whatever speculative theories there may be on these subjects, we have no hesitancy in declaring that no State which has been guilty of the almost unpardonable crime of rebellion and secession, should be permitted to take her place safely and securely among the cruly loyal States whose escutcheons are un-stained with treason, without a definite and unequivocal acknowledgement of the truths and Nov. 20.

potency of the proclamation.

"Let them understand that it is a great boom to get back again and be embraced by the filial ands of our beloved union, with the word Sla very entirely stricken from their banners. Whet changes in the fundamental law of thes States, they will undoubtedly have abundant ream the blighting and deadly grasp of one of the satest social, moval and political evils which (For accounts of the promising military condition of the State, see Tuesday's War news, in

Anti-Slavery feeling in Tennessee.-

The Editor of the Nashville Union says: I do not know of half a dozen active friends of the Federal Government in Middle Tennessee, who are in favor of restoring slavery and the slave that the overwhelming preponderance of the numbers, intellect and influence of the Unionsts of Tennessee is numistakably and openly in fa-vor of the most radical measures of the war

the Union League of Nashville is anti-slavery hundreds of Union men, who do not belong to on newspaper, whose circulation is more than that of all others in the city combined, is unequivoings which have been held in various counties in Tennessee, since the occupation of the State by the Federal troops not one has expressed a desire to have slavery reinstated.

CONGRESS.

inst., till the 5th of January, we are left with meagre record of the proceedings since our las The principal topics of attention were the fol

IN THE SENATE. - A number of anti-slavery pe titions were presented; also petitions from a number of Episcopal elergymen, asking exemp-tion from bearing arms, as being in violation of when drafted, to procure substitutes, or pay certain specified sum, which request was referred to the Committee on Military affairs.

retary of the Navy to report of plannes of nava

The bill to increase the bounty and pay o

volunteers, in the army, was also debated, at The Deficiency appropriation resolution, which

had been adopted in the House, was discussed amended, and adopted. Mr. Wade introduced a bill relating to Mem-

bers of Congress, forbidding them to receive compensation for acting as counsel, agent, or attorney, in any court, civil, criminal, military, or naval, in which the United States is a party. &c. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted, calling on the Sec retary of War, for information concerning Generals without command, &c. IN THE HOUSE .- A Message from the President

on the subject of Freedmen's Aid Societies, was referred to the select Committee on Emancipation, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution, and demanded the previous question on its adoption, instruct ing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of a total repeal of the Conscription Act of March 3, 1863, and in lieu thereof report a bill for calling forth the militia of the States to execute the laws of the Union, &c.

The previous question was not seconded, and the motion was laid over. Mr. HUTCHINS submitted a Resolution, which

was adopted, for instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Navy Yard on the Ohio river. The bill for increasing the bounty and pay of

volunteers, in the army, was discussed at length and deferred. A motion having been made for granting the

use of the Hall to the Freedmen's Relief Association, objections were made, and the motion was withdrawn. Mr. MILLER, of Penn., submitted a Resolution

requesting the President to direct arrangements to be made for the exchange of white prisoners, leaving the question of colored prisoners for after negotiation. On this he demanded the previous question, which was not sustained. Mr Washburne moved to substitute, approving the action of the Government in the matter, which was carried, 87 to 63.

A joint resolution was discussed and adopted for appropriating \$50,000 to supply deficiencies, in part, for printing, and \$20,000,000 for the payment of bounties, advance pay, and premiums, for soldiers volunteering and enlisting in the service of the United States. Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on Territor.

ies, reported back bills to enable the people of Colorado and of Nebraska, to form Constitution and State governments, and for the admission of such States into the Union. The bills were ordered to be printed and recommitted. Mr. ELIOT, from the Select Committee

Emancipation, reported a bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipation, which was read a first and second time, ordered to be printed, and recommitted to the same Committee.

A bill appropriating money to pay the home guards of Missouri, was considered in Committee

protracted discussion, the bill was passed. Memorials from certain women of the United

states were presented, praying for an act emancipating all persons of African descent from involuntary service or labor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Queen Victoria in Africa.-Her Maj esty stands Godmother for an interesting young native.-Our readers will probably remember the marriage at St. John's church, Chatham, a short time since, of the young African Princess Miss Bonetta Forbes, the protege of the Queen, who was brought to this country by Captain Forbes, in her Majesty's ship Bonetta, from the coast of Africa, and educated by the Rev. J. Schon, chaplain of Melville Hospital, Chatham. at the expense of her Majesty, who always took the most lively interest in her welfare, and occasionally had her at court. On the oceasion of the marriage of the young princess to J. Davis, Esq., a colored West India merchant, who has since settled on the Gold Coast, the Queen took the most lively interest in the event, and made Miss Forbes several handsome wedding presents, all of which were fully described at the time. Intelligence has now been received of a further mark of favor conferred on Mrs. Davis, who has just given birth to a daughter, to whom he Majesty stood godmother by proxy.

At the same time the Queen has presented t her godehild a beautiful gold cup, with a salver. knife, fork and spoon, of the same metal, as a baptismal present. The cup and salver bear the following inscription :- "To Victoria Davis, from her godmother, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, 1863."-From the Dublin Freeman,

Christmas day in our city was a glorique one-clear and cold. Young America enjoyed itself to the utmost, with sleds, skates, tin horns, and stockings full of goodies. The children of the numerous charitable institutions were feasted and loaded with presents. Various Sabbath Schools also celebrated the occasion, with beau sen to rejoice that they have at last been delivered tiful and appropriate exercises. The Central l'ark was thronged with skaters, and old and young united in the enlivining scene. Mme. Demorest observed the day in a manner which we would commend to the favorable consideration of all employers. The Tribune of the 26th gives the following interesting account of the

Yesterday morning about 150 young ladies in the employ of Madame Demorest, assembled at her residence in Fourteenth-street, where a pleasant re-union took place between employer Madame D. and escorted to the parlors, wher an hour or more was agreeably spent in singin ranged a Christmas tree which towered to the eiling, and which was laden with lace collar nd cuffs, port-monaies, dress combs, shawls, subias, balmorais, furs, sontags and other use-ul articles, designed as presents for the young dies. About noon the names of all present aving been deposited in a large goblet, were rawn out one by one and entered on a list numring one, two and so on. The drawing having sen completed, each guest was presented wit with the number opposite her name on the list foresaid. As luck would have it, each seeme o draw just the article she had been wanting and every one was pleased. After partaking of refreshments of oranges, grapes and other fruits the company took their departur many well wishes for their kind patron. departure with

Official Commendation of Negro Soldiers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS No. 173 .- The recent affair Moscow, Tennessee, has demonstrated the ral Commanding Corps deems it to be due to he officers and men of the 2d Regiment West Tennessee Infantry, of African descent, thus publicly to return his personal thanks for their any durable results. M. Drouyn de L'huys has ulant and successful defence of the important osition to which they had been assigned, and or the manner in which they have vindicated the wisdom of the Government in elevating the ank and file of these regiments to the position

hk and file of these regularies of freedmen and soldiers.

Maj.-Gen. S. A. HURLBURT.

Singular Instance of Authorship. Mr. Roswell C. Smith of this city, the well opy-right on his grammar, arithmetic and geogphy for fourteen years longer, the first copy ight of twenty eight years having expired, the entry of federal troops into Holstein. fact that the copy-rights are still very valuable This is believed to be the only instance where an author has written three treatises on three istinct subjects, weich have survived the first newed for fourteen years longer, being still in pying.

Engls

Those who know the author above named can understand the secret of his unusual success, in his untiring industry, unceasing vigilance, and indomitable perseverance which have enabled him to keep pace with the times, never allowing the progress of the age to get ahead of him, as do most profes ional men. Like Noah Webster, Mr. Smith has never been conservative of antiquated errors -a good example for those who may come

The French Blockade.-Courtesy extended to American vessels.—Official information has been received at the State Department, to the effect that orders have been sent by the Imperial Government of France to the Commanderin-Chief of the French naval forces in the Pacific, to place in a state of blockade the ports of Acapulco and San Blas, but that, through a spirit of liberality and comity on the part of the Emperor of the French, he has decided that the American packets which constitute the line between Panona and San Francisco shall continue to enjoy the privilege, notwithstanding the blockade, of touching at Acapulco, in order to renew their stock of coal, which they may need for the completion of their voyage; it being understood, however, that these vessels shall not leave or receive any passengers at that port, or any mer-

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF CAL IFORNIA have resolved to call a State Convention to be held at Sacramento, between the 15th and 25th of March next, to choose delegates to the National Convention, the basis of apportionment to be one delegate for the county, one for each 200 votes cast for Low, and one for fractions of 200 greater than one half. All citizens sustaining the Administration, favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war, and who voted for Low at the last election, are declared qualified to vote in electing delegates to the Convention. It was furthermore resolved that the Union members of Congress from that State be requested to suggest to the Union National Committee the propriety of holding the National Convention at Gettysburg.

FOREIGN.

Europe. The Asia, Jura, Edinburg, and Olympus have arrived. European dates are to

A telegram from Alexandria reports that the American ship Winged Racer, which left Manilla on the 7th October for New York, and the Amanda, bound to Falmouth, had been burnt off Java Head by the Alabama on the 16th Novem-

At a public meeting recently held at Leicester resolution in favor of the separation of the North and South was adopted by a very large majority. The meeting reviewed the subject exclusively from the slavery point, and based the

of the Whole, Mr. Lovejoy in the chair, and, after writing from Richmond, points out that the Unionists are now investing the ports of Secessia with a cordon of vessels so numerous as for the first time in thirty months to make access to the Confederate coast really dangerous and difficult.

The law officers of the Crown in Scotland have decided to take legal proceedings in the case of the Pampero, a steamer recently launched on the Clyde, and said to be intended for the Confeder- Sent by first post. for \$2. Agents wanted. Please ate service. It is further reported that this is not the only case of alleged infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act that is likely to come before the Scotch judges.

The news of Grant's success at Chattanooga The news of Grant's success at Chattanooga for Itching, blind, or hemorrhoid, by external application. Call for a circular. For sale by druggists and R. Brinkerhoff, 112 Wm. St. Mr. Cobden and the London Times are engaged n a sharp controversy.

The Armstrong 600-pounder gun was tried on ee. 11, at a range of 1,000 yards, against a floating target representing a section of the Warrior's side, and made short work of the mass of iron and teak opposed to it. The Times thinks that there has never, since the beginning of the great battle of guns versus plates, been "such a complete riumph" for the former.

England has now seven armor-clad iron ships afloat. The Minotaur-"a frigate" of 6,814 tuns, and intended to carry 50 guns of the heaviest caliber-has been launched at Blackwall.

The steamship Great Eastern will probably e sold by lottery. It is proposed to have 200 prizes; ranging from \$100,000 down to \$1,250. If the scheme is adopted, it will have to be carried out at Frankfort-on-the-Main, as there is a aw against such proceedings in England. The individuals who draw the vessel will certainly have an elephant on their hands. In the supplementary election in Paris the government candidate had been defeated by six thousand majority. It is reported that the French Government are preparing a squadron for the Pacific with the view of stopping the supply of arms from California, for Jaurez. The chief railway station at Warsaw has been surrounded by Russian troops. Twenty railway officials have been arrested. Several engagements are reported in the Governments of Cracow and Lublin. Fresh bands of insurgents were appearing in Lithuania, well equiped and supplied with winter clothing. Several important victories by the Poles over the Russian troops are confirmed. The replies of most of the European powers to the Emperor's proposal for a Congress are published. The Germanic Confederation, Denmark,

and Greece accept. The Emperor of Russia, in reply to Napoleon professes his desire to "substitute relations of confidence and concord for the state of armed peace weighing so heavily upon the people," and declares that his sincerity has been sufficiently attested by the reduction of his army until " eventualities of a nature to menance the security and even the integrity of his state alone caused him to abandon this path." He will be happy if the

Emperor Napoleon's proposal should lead to a ' loyal understanding between the Sovereigns;' but the consent of all the Great Powers is needed; and it is indispensible that the French Emperor should "define the question upon which an under standing should have been arrived at, and the basis upon which it would be established." Aus tria fully sympathizes with the objects Napoleon has in view, but wishes, before taking part, to learn with some accuracy the basis and programme of the Congress. She points out that there would be less danger of accident if the questions for discussion be indicated beforehand.

According to a ministerial journal of Vienna, the Austrian Cabinet has dispatched a second note, positively refusing to send a representative to the European Congress proposed by the Emperor Napoleon. For this refusal Count Rechberg assigns the grounds that M. Drouyn de L'huvs has not supplied a clear and satisfactory programme of the subjects to be submitted for consideration, and that a Congress in which England is not represented cannot be attended with addressed a circular to the diplomatic agents of France abroad, intimating that France wishes to discuss pacifically with as many of the European Powers as are willing the great European questions, notwithstanding the refusal of England and Austria to attend the Congress.

The German Diet ultimately passed, on Monday, though only by a small majority, a resolution for "federal execution" in Holstein, but "re served to itself the settlement of the question of succession." Orders were immediately issued for

A Cabinet Council is reported to have been held at Copenhagen, at which it was resolved that the Danish troops should evacuate the towns in Holstein, which the German troops intend occu-

England had officially notified Denmark that in case her integrity should be threatened by the Germanic Confederation she would find he an ally on whose assistance she could depend The death of Lord ELGIN, on the 20th ult., is confirmed. An insurrection had broken out in one of the districts of India, and very severe fighting ensued. Advices via Paris say that at an extraordinary meeting of the Daimios, it was decided by a vote of 65 against 47 that there was no ground for declaring war against for-

South America.-The steamship Atlantic, from Aspinwall, Dec. 16, arrived at this port Saturday. She brings the important intelligence that actual hostilities had broken out between the Republics of Ecuador and the United States of Colombia. The Ecuadorians had actually invaded Colombia, and captured the small town of Tumaco, without resistance. Gen. Flores, with the Ecuadorian army, 6,000 strong, was already in motion, and had announced his intention to attack Mosquera's forces, at Pasto, at once. The latter was concentrating his forces for battle, and it was thought his army would number 10,000 men. Much excitement existed in the republics. Among the Atlantic's passengers is Ex-President Barrios and lady, of San Salvador.

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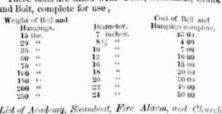
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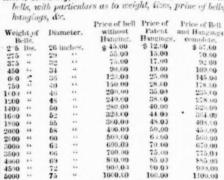
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Gt. Neck L. I., 1860.

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H. B. McLivaix.

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Conted States, and to Congress:

Permit us to congratulate you on the encouraging progress teient measures of Government to that end; especially those levelled against the guilty cause abolition of slavery in the Federal District and Territories, the Emancipation and Confiscat ment in the army, and the suspension of the protection, to a great extent, of liberated slaves ment in the army, and the suspension of the habeas corpus, in aid of the execution of the laws an ment of traitors.

Permit us, further, respectfully, yet earnestly, to ask that those measures be vigorously enforced pay and perfected, in all suitable ways, particularly by placing the colored soldiers on the restoring amity and peace, by "establishing instruction of emancing amity and peace, by "establishing instruction of emancing and their posterite".

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family Miscellany.

For The Principia. Psalm lxili, 1-8.

O God, my living God, thou art; Thee will I seek : to thee I cry. With fainting flesh, with longing heart, In thirsty lands, and deserts dry.

Thy power and glory to behold, As in thy temples I have seen In beauteous majesty unfold, Without a cloud to intervene.

Thy loving kindness, rich and free Dearer than life itself I prize, And while thy smiling face I see, To thee my joyful song shall rise.

Thus will I bless thee while I live. With hands uplifted in thy name; The breath thy power and goodness give Thy power and goodness shall proclaim. Thee I remember, on my bed,

Amid the watches of the night, Thy shadowing wings around my head Shall shelter me till morning light.

Hard after thee, my steadfast soul, With patient steps shall follow still, Thy own right hand my feet shall hold, And lead me to thy holy hill.

> For the Principia. MY BABY QUEEN.

BY EDEN SHIRLEY. A tlashing gleam That glimmers through You pearly gates between-A star let down From skies of blue-Such doth my baby seem

Not the pink-lipped shell, That lieth low, Neath the depths of the sounding sea. Is clothed with a beauty Half as rare

As my baby's cheek, to me! Oh! ne'er was seen.

In the wide, wide world, A light so clear, I ween? As falleth now. O'er the pure white brow. Of my darling Baby Queen.

Oh, lowly bends proud head of mine, To gracious nod or beck of thine : Thankfully, tearfully, Joyful to be

Thy willing votary! Long be thy reign, Most precious Baby Queen! The ruby mouth,

With lips apart.

Wreathed with an angel's smile, Maketh the trembling Tear-drops start, As I listen entranced the while

To the wooing tones Of the sweetest voice God's own dear love hath given, To charm the ear. Or lure the heart,

In its pathway on to Heaven. Not the wild-bird's note In the morn's first glow. Which swells with His wond'rous therae. Such a song e'er throws.

As flute-like flows From the lips of my Baby Queen! Oh, lowly bends proud head of mine. To gracious nod, or beck of thine

Joyful to be Thy loyal votary Long be thy reign, Most precious Baby Queen! This cherished Queen

Thankfully, tearfully,

Whom Love doth crown --A partial, gushing, mother-love, Is a wee white Lamb. Strayed far adown From pastures green, above,

Dear Shepherd of Thy wandering sheep Guide Thou these tender Trembling feet Back to thy fold on high! List to this tearful. Voiceless prayer, By mute white lips expressed.

Room for this precious Lambkin, where Thy "little ones" find rest!

BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT. "Behold, I have refined thee, but not with silver." Not with silver, not with gold

Multiplied a thousandfold, Doth our God the soul refine Not from broad and fertile fields. That Earth's face or bosom vields

Every gift of every mine,

But "true riches" come from toil Of the muscles or the mind, Or the soul, is man refined

With the chastening power of pain, Tossing on a sleepless bed, Bleeding heart and throbbing head

With our sorrows for the past. That their forward shadows cast On our pathway, dark and el

With the discipline of tears, Over loved and lost ones shed. With our loves of early years Dying out, or wholly dead

With the depths of voiceless woe That have whelmed our hearts so much Hopes that withered long ago Under Disappointment's touch

With the agonizing pang, Felt from Folly's Parthian dart, With Remorse's viperous fang,

With our fruitless efforts, made To attain some shining goal, Labors lost, and trust betrayed-Doth our God refine the soul.

AT EVENING. O Thou t true life of all that live,

Who dost, unmoved, all motion sway Who dost the morn and evening give,
And through its changes guide the day— Thy light upon our evening pour!

So may our souls no sunset see, But death to us an open door To an eternai morning be!

For the Principia. AN OLD MAID.

The wind spirits are abroad to night, fierce alleys, dizzy scaffolds, and mammoth haymows, where we used to have such merry Mansion. games of hide and seek, in the days of the for the little feet that used to patter over the his children are sick, I have no doubt. Poor fill her father's chair in the college when he great floor, but which, long since wearied with life's toilsome march, have passed over the life's toilsome ma river, into the better country. Again it dear, and I will read it. A recipe for some bursts into wailings, as if in agony that can medicine he wants, I dare say.

the same mournful programme, accompanied, thought he looked unusually pleasant at me not left in the way."-Englishwoman's Jour

like "Old Hundred" with variations. gold, now throwing a flood of light full upon to do !me, as I sit quietly swaying to and fro in the To marry or not to marry, that is the queslittle rocking chair, revealing spectacles, wrinkles, and silver hair, fails to impart its Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer contented purring of Betsy Trotwood, the old | Or to take arms against a sea of troubles tabby cat, produce its wonted soothing effect. And by marrying end them. To be an old I think the dreary wind makes me melancholy ; my equanimity. In the first place, I awoke my -th birthday. Dear reader, what would Devoutly to be wished. you give to know how many times I have celebrated the anniversary? Alas! old father Time takes no backward steps, and we poor mortals are dragged hurriedly on, over the months and years; no matter how obstinately we hold back, or how unwilling we are to proceed. But I was saying that it was my Must give us pausebirthday. If you are very curious to know my age, you have only to open that old Bible. lying on my little stand, and you will find the record-the day, month, and year, written

out clear and strong those lines I cried over so when I was embroidering them. "Here on this canvass, I will throw A little wreath of rhyme; In future years t'will serve to show

in my father's own hand. What a little time

ago it seems since I was longing for my sev-

Now there is Aunt Tab, as pokey as she can

be! If I thought I should ever be an old

maid, I should be tempted to commit suicide

at once !" There, now a narrow ribbon of

light has fallen just across the lower half of

my old sampler, hanging yonder; bringing

"Wrought by the hand of Tabitha Maria in the shadow.

Now that simple little speech of Ann

The rapid flight of time.

on my feelings, notwithstanding that I am used to being snubbed and called harsh names just jot down my ideas on old maidenhood. more said in regard to this class of single-ble-sed maidens, and it is no more than fair that I. being one of the sisterhood, should have my say on the subject. Some writers are wont such ugliness of form and feature that our sweetness is, as it were, wasted on the desert air, and we are obliged to smother our wealth of feeling, ice over our hearts, and let "concealment like the worm i' the bud prey on" our ugly visage. Of such are the Doreases of our Benevolent Societies. Still others imagine us to be an unfortunate class of individuals who have, in some early period of our existence, been "disappointed," and in consequence have, like the morning glory when the sun shines hotly upon it, folded the leaves of our affecwere not; persons who are supposed to have. somewhere on our premises, a package of old, yellow letters, tied with a faded blue ribbon, and the profile of a specimen of masculinity cut out of white paper and ingeniously fastened over black. These relects of by-gone days we are wont, it is said, to look at only on extraordinary occasions; as when we hear that the gentleman in question has buried his third wife, and cherish the fond hope that we may be his fourth-a hope which, like all our other hopes, is doomed to an everlasting disappointment in shortly after hearing that he has taken to himself a fourth help-meet some twenty-five years our junior. Whereupon they conclude that the unfortunate maiden will continue, to the end of her existence, a "lone, lore creature," chewing fennel seed and taking snuff in a mild way, and that her favorite reading will be small scraps of poetry found in some out-of-the-way magazine or country newspaper, and Solomon's Songs.

opportunity for a change of situation occur there would be no old maids. Now I give it as my solemn and undivided opinion, that old maids are, in all respects, morally, mentally, and physically, perfect fac. similes of their married sisters; that you will find just as many termagants, just as many good, homely women, and just as many sickly, sentimental ones, among married women as among old maids: that a great majority of old maids have had exceedingly favorable opportunities of changing their condition, which they have not accepted; and also that a very respectable minority have had no such opportunities at all.

And all writers finally draw to the same con-

clusion; namely-that should a favorable

"Whatever is to be, will be."

Now I myself belong to the minority, and I here take it upon myself to say that, having long ago passed through the various stages of most accomplished and subtile-minded of our the hoyden, the sentimental maiden, and the writers, says of General Morris that he is a coquette, and having in later years observed and reflected much upon the vicissitudes of life. I have finally arrived at the desired haven of that fame is not the judgment of individuals, sensible, contented cheerfulness. Yes! I am happy-that is, as happy as any humble inhabitant of this mundane sphere can expect to be, while still in the flesh. I have no desire to change my condition. I should indeed be a most foolish woman to wish to give up metaphysics and philosophy. She found no my freedom to say, and do, and go, as I fancy, and unrelenting. How they shriek as they or to change my cozy little room, where I can rush past the old brown barn, with its broad always retire when I am sore vexed in spirit,

A note for me, Ann Amelia? Who long ago! And anon it hushes down into brought it here, this dreadfully windy night? low wistful sobbings, as if in sudden sorrow The Squire's boy, did you say? Well, some of

sometimes, by shrill whistlings and puflings, last Sunday, at meeting. "Five motherless boys, just at that age when they must need a I believe I am a little blue to-night. Even mother's care ; and I can think of no one who my bright wood fire, now casting a gleam of could so well fill their mother's place as you. golden light over the crimson arm chair in the Miss Tabitha !" It is a subject, which requires corner, now flashing merrily on my knitting profound consideration. I must do my duty, needles, making them shine like burnished wherever the path lies. I don't know what

tion;

usual evening cheerfulness. Nor does the The stings and arrows of an old maid's fortune

and then several little vexations things have To marry; and by marriage to say we end

this morning with the realization that it was Old maids are heir to :- 'tis a consummation

But I must be considerate. I must not give

a hasty answer-For in that married state what things may

happen, When we have shuffled off this maiden coil

-It puzzles us, and makes us rather bear The ills we have, then fly to others that we

know not of.

ONE WEEK LATER: The bath of duty has been made plain before me. I have had a talk with 'Squire enteenth birthday! Well, secondly, as I was Allen. The three youngest boys are just coming up stairs this morning, with an arm coming down with the measles, and Johnny full of wood for my stove, I heard Ann Ame- has got the whooping cough. Poor man! I lia saying to her intimate friend, Georgiana feel for him. I go there next week as the Tompkins; "What plagues old maids are! 'Squire's wife.

"Whatever is to be, will be."

LITERARY TASTE, IN THE MASSES.

We lately copied into the Principia an aricle on The Literary History of the Pilgrim's Progress, in which the fact was apparent that the masses of the common people appreciated the literary merits of the work, long before it obtained recognition by the literati. That instance was not a solitary one. Many other | words are beautiful thoughts and images, the imcases might be mentioned. The critics, not unfrequently, are compelled to reverse their decisions, in deference to the popular vote. Stebbins, aged eleven years :"-The year is Byron's satire of "English bards and Scotch Reviewers" was leveled, mainly, at the critics by whom Byron, himself, had been disparaged. Amelia's, this morning, somehow grated harshly | Later still, Pollok's " Course of Time" found only one among the many Reviews, to greet it with favor. Leading religious editors, in -as what old maid is not? It has come into this country, even then, gave it the cold my mind, as I sit here alone, this evening, to shoulder. But plain pious people were delighted with it. Well do we remember when There has very much been written, and much Whittier's poetry found circulation only in abolition papers, at which the recognized literati of the country turned up their delicate noses. After it appeared in a volume, they noticed it only to deride it. "Uncle Tom's to describe us as females of such vinegar sour- Cabin" won its way with the readers of a ness and razor sharpness as to effectually weekly journal, chiefly "fanatics" as they were prevent the approach of any of the sterner considered, before it found a book-publisher. sex, should such an approach be meditated. Longfellow, too, and Tennyson, are now added Others represent us as persons of remarkable to the catalogue, by a writer in the Atlantic Monthly, who, in speaking of Longfellow

If now we care to explain the eager and affectionate welcome which always hails his writings, it is easy to see to what general with Walter Scott, or Victor Hugo, or Beranger, or Dickens, or Addison in the "Spectator," or Washington Irving, it is a genial humanity. It is a quality, in all these instances, independent of literary art and of genius, but which is made known to others, and therefore becomes possible to be recognized, only through literary forms. The creative imagination, the airy fancy, the exquisite grace, tions closely together, and are as though we harmony, and simplicity, the rhetorical brilliancy, the incisive force, all the intelletual powers and charms of style with which that feeling may be expressed, are informed and vitalized by the sympathy itself. But whether a man who writes verses has genius, -whether he be a poet according to arbitrary canons, -whether some of his lines resemble the lines of other writers, -and whether he be original, are questions which may be answered in every way, of every poet in history. Who is a poet but he whom the heart of man permanently accepts as a singer of its own hopes, emotions and thoughts? And what is poetry but that song? If words have a uniform meaning, it is useless to declare that Pope cannot be a poet, if Lord Byron is, or that Moore is counterfeit, if Wordsworth be genuine. For the art of poetry is like all other arts. The casket that Cellini worked is not less gennine and excellent than the dome of Michael Angelo Is nobody but Shakspeare a poet? Is there no music but Beethoven's? Is there no mountain-peak but Dhawalaghiri? no catar-

Thirty years ago, almost every critic in England exploded with laughter over the poetry of Tennysor Yet his poetry has exactly the same characteristics now, that it had then; and Tennyson has gone up to his place among English poets. It is not "Blackwood" nor any quarterly review or monthly magazine, (except, of course, the "North American" and the "Atlantic,") which can decree or deny fame. While the critics are busily proving that an author is a plagiarist or a pretender, the world is crowning him, -as the first ocean-steamer from England brought Dr. Lardner's essay to prove that steamers could not cross the ocean. Literary criticism, in-deed, is a lost art, if it ever was an art. For there are no permanent acknowledged canons of literary excellence; and if there were any, there are none who can apply them. What critic shall decide if the song of a new singer be poetry, or the bard himself a poet? Consequently, modern criticism wisely contents itself with pointing out errors of fact or of inference, or the difference between the critic's and the author's philosophic or resthetic view. and bitterly assaults or foolishly praises him. When Horace Binney Wallace, one of the "great poet," and that "he who can understand Mr. Emerson may value Mr. Bancroft," we can feel only the more profoundly persuaded but of the mass of men, and that he whose song men love to hear, is a poet.

LEARNED WOMEN .- Laura Veratti, born at Bologna, Italy, in 1711, studied the languages, and then went through a thorough course of trouble in gaining the doctor's degree in the university of Bologna, and was finally elected for anything short of a room in the Heavenly Donna Morandi, distinguished as the inventor high position she was honored and loved. of the anatomical preparations in wax, which superseded clumsy wooden figures, was in 1758 elected to the anatomical chair of the leading medical institute of her country. Maria Agnesi, born in Milan, 1718, geometrician, could named, found that the wand of real power faint sighings, only to repeat over and over Allen should ask me to be his wife! Well, I mist. "The stone that is fit for the wall is

* "SOMETIME."

"Sometime"-Only a word, and yet no magician's wand ever conjured up fairer pictures than it brings to the human mind. the treasures of earth are gathered in shining richness at our feet, and we see a flowerwreathed path winding beneath the fern-leaved oak and feathery pine, where the music of foaming waters, and cheery bird voices gladden the senses; and joyously we linger amid the mazy labyrinths of imagination.

"Sometime:"-Softly the mother breather it, and to her it speaks of a time far away in the future, when the child she now folds so lovingly and tenderly in her arms shall have reached the pride of manhood, and shall go forth before the multitude to fight a glorious occurred to-day, which have somewhat disturbed The heart-aches, and the thousand natural battle for truth, freedom and justice; and the voice, which can now scarce lisp its mother's name, shall awaken the echo of earth's farthest shore, with the glad news of the world's

> Men resort to all sorts of disguises, and then complain bitterly that they are not understood

OUR CASKET.

RIGHT AND WRONG Alas! the world is full of peril! The path that runs through the fairest meads. On the sunniest side of the valley, leads Into a region bleak and sterile! Alike in the high-born and the lowly. The will is feeble and passion stormy. We cannot sever right from wrong; Some falsehood mingles with all truth Nor is it strange the heart of youth Should waver and comprehend but slowly The things that are holy and unholy!

WITH GOD AND LOVE, in human life, it become ssentially a noble and beautifut thing. - Dr. Hol-

PRIDE is a double traitor, and betrayeth itself to entrap thee, Making thee vain of thy self knowledge; proud of thy discoveries of pride. - Tupper.

Words .- Just as in some fossil, curious and beautiful shapes of vegetable or animal life, the graceful fern, or the finely vertebrated lizard, such as now, it may be, have been extinct for thousands of years, are permanently bound up with the stone, and rescued from that perishing which would have otherwise been theirs-so is gination and the feeling of past ages, of me whose very names have perished, these, which would so easily have perished too, preserved and made safe forever.

REMORSE is as the heart in which it grows. If that be gentle, it drops balmy dews Of true repentance; but if proud and gloomy It is a poison-tree that pierced to the inmost, Weeps only tears of poison.

ocean of life.

PERHAPS THE INFANT, when it sighs and weeps. hears, as in a sea-shell, the moan and roar of th

> Reflected on the lake I love To see the stars of evening glow So tranquil in the heaven above, So restless in the wave below.

Thus heavenly hope is all serene; But earthly hope, how bright soe'er Still flutters o'er the changing scene As false, as fleeting, as 'tis fair !

CHEERFULNESS. A wise traveler goeth on cheerily, through fair weather or foul : knoweth that his journey must be so he carrieth his sunshine with hin

IN EVERY NOBLE HEART burns a perpetual thirst or a nobler, in the fair for a fairer : it wishes to behold its ideal out of itself, in bodily presen writings, it is easy to see to what general with glorified or adopted form, in order to attain quality that greeting must be ascribed. As it, hence; the lofty man can only ripen by a lofty one, as the diamond can only be polished by a

Where it moves, good withers; blessings die Till a clean path is left for Providence, Who never sows a good the second time, Till the torn bosom of the graceless soil Is ready for the seed.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

"GUARD WELL THY LIPS."

"He that keepeth his mouth, keepeth his life." Guard well thy lips; none, none can know . What guilt, what grief may be incurred.

"Be slow to speak ," look well within, To check what there may lead to sin, and pray unceasingly for aid, Lest, unawares, thou be betraved

Condemn not-judge not,-not to man Is given his brother's faults to scan: One task is thine, and one alone; To search out, and subdue thine own Indulge no murmurings-Oh restrain

Those lips, so ready to complain; And if they can be numbered, count Of one day's mercies the amount! Shun vain discussions, trifling themes: Dwell not on earthly hopes or schemes

Let words of wisdom, meckness, love Thy heart's true renovation prove. Set God before thee; every word Thy lips pronounce, by Him is heard! Oh! could'st thou realize this thought,

The very last assigned to thee; So speak, that should'st thou ne'er speak more, Thou may'st not this day's work deplore.

—Juvenile Inst.

THE LIGHTHOUSE.

The lighthouse stood on a strip of land that ran out into the sea. Sand bars lay all along for ships to come near, and if no light had

pieces on the sand banks. An old man and his wife lived in the light-By day they would put in the new wick and brought out and shown him. It was just the clock struck the hours, they would take turns and go up the steep iron steps to trim

Oh how giad was little Waif, now the lamp and keep its light from going out. work, and so they lived here quite content. There was no child in the house. Long,

ong years ago, they had laid away in the cold ground the dead body of their only child, a noble boy, and since that they had lived alone. No, not ever since that. About six years before there was a great storm in that part of the sea, and a fine ship went to pieces Many dead bodies came ashore, but of all that sailed in that noble ship only one was Between 11th and 12th Sts., left alive, and that one was a child not more than two or three years old.

She was found in the arms of a dead woman, who was tied to a plank and washed ashore. It was thought this woman must by its senate to be a public lecturer, in which have been her mother, but there was no name her long hair, and her dead body was laid in a grave under the willows.

The child was very like her mother. She work on her clothes, save on her white dress a little vine was wrought in the shape of the letter W. But the child could not tell them her name, and that was all they could learn of

her life-that letter W. And the old man and his wife loved the bursts into wailings, as if in agony that can not be controlled, and again died away in Well, now I am beat! To think Squire so hard around woman, into thin and yielding their plain rooms, they kept her for their own

For a long time they could not think what to call her. The child seemed to forget its own name, and that was strange, too, but so it was. They would have it begin with W, as her true name did, but what should it be? They could think of nothing to suit them, till

at last the old man said it should be Waif. After that she was known by this sweet and quaint name, to the old man, his wife, and all their friends. So she grew up under their kind care, and their old hearts grew fresh again, for having her to cheer them with her glad laugh.

As she grew, she found many ways in which she could help the old folks, and when her task was done she would walk out alone a long way on the seashore, and pick up pretty stones and fine shells until her little apron was full of the bright things. And then again she would sit with the wives of the poor me that got their food by fishing, and watch them mend their nets and listen to their stories of the wild, wild sea, and the great storms that

had come over it.
But the lamp in the tower was a great wonder to her, and when she knew the purpose for which it was kept, she looked at it with awe. The first time they let her clean and fill it, it seemed to her she could never do it well enough; but she soon saw that she did it even better than the old folks, and then it became a great pleasure to her. Still they would not let her take her turn to watch i by night. She often asked them to let her do it, but they said she was quite too young for that. She often wished for the time when she would be large enough, and at last she did watch it one night, all by herself, just one night and no more.

The old man and his wife were called away to visit a sick friend. When they went they said they would try and come back that night but lest they should not, they would get a good man whom Waif loved, and whom she called Uncle Jay, to come and stay with her all night. A woman and a little girl from one of the houses near by, came to stay with her through the day, and at night Uncle Jay would come. After one o'clock, a storm began to blow up. They could see the black clouds away across the sea, and they knew that there would be a great storm that night When it came near five, it looked all the while as if it would rain soon, and Waif saw that the woman wanted to go home to see to her ouse, and so she said she need not wait, that Uncle Jay would soon be there, and she had better go before the rain, and then she would not get wet. Waif was a brave little girl, and so the woman and the little girl went

Waif went up to trim and light the lamp on the tower, and then she came down and spread the table for tea, and put more wood on the fire, and looked at the clock; it was all past five. Then she took a long look lown the road for Uncle Jay, but he was nowhere to be seen, and it was growing quite lark. She took up a book to read, and then the looked at the clock again; It was six 'clock. The next hour she looked at the lock a great many times, and when the hour hand pointed to seven she began to fear that Uncle Jay would not come. She went out of the door and called to one of the huts, but the noise of the wind and the rain, and the herce waves drowned her voice, and she went back into the tower. Eight o'clock came, and then she tried to make her little heart very brave. She put the bars up to the door, and went up into the lonely tower to watch the ight all night.

And it was a long night. The wind coared and the waves beat madly against the tower till it seemed as if they would wash it down. Waif could not help thinking of the stories the had heard of light houses that had her beaten down by the fierce waves and she hecan to fear that such a fate might come upor her, for the tower shock with the fury of the storm. Her little hands shook as she put fresh oil into the lamps, and wiped the damp from the glass; but while she stood thus by the side of the great lens there came as it were a sweet voice to her ear that said ;

In thy need, call to the Lord, Pray to him, in faith and trust.

It seemed as if she had heard these words often before, but where or when she could not tell. She did as they told her, and she knelt down and asked God to keep close by her. Just then there came a great wave quite over the tower. It broke the glass on one side, and the water came in, and if the poor child had not prayed, she would have gone off in a swoon with fright. As it was, she stood firm, for she was not alone. Soon she heard the boom of a gun. She knew now that some ship was nigh, and oh, how she hoped that her light might keep them off the shore. She trimmed it anew, and there she stood by it amid the rain and spray that came in through the broken glass, all night long. She tried to look out once, but she could see nothing but the white caps dancing madly about as if trying to reach her, and she went back to her post, and waited till morning.

At last the gray dawn came, and Waif strained her weary eyes till she saw a large ship sate at anchor a little way off, and then she leaned her tired little head against a bench

and dropped to sleep.

Half an hour later a boat came through the waves. The captain wanted to tell the people in the lighthouse that they saved his ship. The door was fast, and he got in at the window; but as he found no one belo ? he went up into the tower, and there, lying on the wet floor amid the broken glass, he found the little girl asleep. He took her up gently, bore her down stairs to her little bed and then called the men that came with him to look at the child that had saved them. Tears stood in the eyes of all; but when she softly said in her sleep, "In thy need call to the Lord," one of the men caught her to Li heart and wept aloud. That verse, he said was what his long-lost wife used to sing to her little child, in her cradle. Poor Waif was too the shores, on both sides. It was a bad place tired to wake at once, and she slept on, while they stood beside her, till the old folks came been there, many ships would have gone to home and wept over her, and told her story to the men. She slept even after this strange man had claimed her for his child, whom he house, and kept the light with great care. had long thought dead. The long hair was fill it with oil, and all the long night, when like that of his wife, and the little white dress

Oh, how glad was little Waif, now Waif no longer, to find, when she awoke, that she Here they lived for a long time. Two or had saved the life of her own father! How three little buts on the shore near by were all close she clung to him, with her arms around the houses, except the hotels, that were any- his neck, and how glad he was to take her where in sight. It was a lone place after the away to his home. And the old folks who bathing season, but the old folks loved their had cared for her went and lived with him till they died, and Winnie was their sunshine and the joy of her father's heart.

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(2 0.75 oil CAKE— flunds (0.00 to -- thick round, 48.40 to -0 thick rou

| Prof. 18th | 1

| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 Fancy b'us., 7.65 @ 7.75
Olio Superior, 1.66 @ 7.59
Olio ex., 7.65 @ 9.50
Olio ex., 7.65 @ 9.50
Connece, do., 7.60 @ 9.25
Connece, do., 7.60 @ 9.25
Connece, do., 7.60 @ 9.50
Canada, sup., 6.63
Earndy wine. 8.30 @ 9.25
Earndy wine. 8.30 & 9.25
Earndy wine. 8.30 & 9.25
Earndy wine. 8.30 & 9.25
Earndy wine. 7.85 @ 9.50
Earndy wine. 8.30 & 9.25
Ear

FRUIT— Kals Layers . . . 4 10 @ 4 15 | Dip &B'k(c) FH- 124 @—13 | Buck comp.(do)—13 @—— Back co Sur'uts Zic. 2(1b-15 6s-14 Saron ... - 323 6s-33 Alm, Mr = 0, sh. - 104 6s-17 New York l'intes, 1816.6ms 9 0 91

' Sic. 88 ... - 17 @- Casticl ...
' Sic. 88 ... - 17 @- SPELTER-FURS AND SKINS-

GP. 4. Crushed. — 174 Gr—
Wheat, w. G. & bal. 170 Gr. 180

" C. new 1.68 Gr. 180

" C. new 1.68 Gr. 180

" Ohio... 1.70 Gr. 182

" Mich. wh. 1.70 Gr. 182

" Grushed. — 134 Gr. 184

" Witte. — 134 Gr. 184

" TALLOW—
Am. prime, & h. 124 Gr. 135

" Grushed. — 134 Gr. 184

" Witte. — 134 Gr. 184

" Witte. — 134 Gr. 184

" West.mixed 125 Gr. 125

" West.mixed 125 Gr. 123

" Grushed. — 174 Gr. —

" TALLOW—
Am. prime, & h. 124 Gr. 184

" Wyson mixed — 66 Gr. 185

" West.mixed 125 Gr. 123

" Grushed. — 174 Gr. —

" White. — 134 Gr. —

" Gunpowder. — 66 Gr. 145

" Hyson mixed — 60 Gr. 185

" Grushed. — 134 Gr. — 134 Gr. — 134

" White. — 134 Gr. — 134

" Ohio. — 135

" Ohio. — 134

" Oh

POSTAGE.—The postage on the Frincipia is them.

cents, per annum, or five cents per quarter in advance.

Vance.

Labellities of those who take Peniodicals.—The ladian, \$\pi\$ ton... - \$\pi\$ (\$\lefta\$ - \$\pi\$ | \$\lefta\$ A.E. R. W. - \$\pi\$ ladian, \$\pi\$ ton... - \$\pi\$ (\$\lefta\$ - \$\lefta\$ A.E. R. W. - \$\pi\$ ladian, \$\pi\$ ton... - \$\pi\$ (\$\lefta\$ - \$\lefta\$ A.D. Unw. W. - \$\pi\$ ladian, \$\pi\$ ton... - \$\pi\$ (\$\lefta\$ - \$\lefta\$ A.D. Unw. W. - \$\pi\$ ladian, \$\pi\$ ton... - \$\pi\$ (\$\lefta\$ - \$\lefta\$ A.D. Unw. W. - \$\pi\$ ladian, \$\pi\$ ton... - \$\pi\$ (\$\lefta\$ - \$\lefta\$ A.D. Unw. W. - \$\pi\$ ladian, \$\pi\$ ton... - \$\pi\$ (\$\lefta\$ - \$\lefta\$ A.D. Unw. W. - \$\pi\$ ladian, \$\pi\$ ton... - \$\pi\$ (\$\lefta\$ - \$\lefta\$ - \$\lefta\$ A.D. Unw. W. - \$\pi\$ ladian, \$\pi\$ ton... - \$\pi\$ (\$\lefta\$ - \$\lefta\$ - \$\lefta\$ A.D. Unw. W. - \$\pi\$ ladian, \$\pi\$ ton... - \$\pi\$ (\$\lefta\$ - \$\lefta\$ - \$\lefta\$ - \$\lefta\$ A.D. Unw. W. - \$\pi\$ ladian, \$\pi\$ ton... - \$\pi\$ (\$\lefta\$ - \$\lefta\$ ladian, \$\pi\$ ton... - \$\pi\$ (\$\lefta\$ - \$\lefta\$ - \$\lefta\$ - \$\lefta\$ ladian, \$\pi\$ ton... - \$\pi\$ (\$\lefta\$ ladian, \$\pi\$ ladian, \$\pi\$